A MAN

QUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUN
ILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE

O, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RY

ttention of travelers to the central position, connecting the East and the West portant route, and carrying passengers, nsage of cars, between Chicago and Kansas Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, ph all the principal lines of road between ts, and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment and magnificent, being composed omfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, nt Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullmost Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best ning Cars in the World. Three Trains Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two tween Chicago and Minneapolis and St. the Famous

ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankacently open connect between Richmond, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Auville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, olis and Lafayette, and Omaha, MinneapPaul and intermediate points. ough Passengers Travel on Fast Express

for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in States and Canada.

checked through and rates as low as ow as competitors that offer less advan

ished information, get the Maps and Fold

AT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,

earest Ticket Office, or address

ISLE, E. ST. JOHN,

l. & Gen'l M'g'r. Gen'l Ticket & Pass. Agt.

CHICAGO.

DAMS SONS

ROMANIC

266th EDITION. PRICE $1.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE

KNOW THYSELF.

GREAT MEDICAL WORK

ON MANHOOD.

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretions or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle aged, and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So treated by the Author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work, in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for $2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1.00 by mail, post-paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.

This book should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—*London Lancet.*

There is no member of society to whom this book will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—*Argonaut.*

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. HEAL Such treated successfully with THYSELF out an instance of failure.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

I can supply eggs for hatching from my curled choice pens of large and finely marked Plymouth Rocks, mated especially to produce large birds. Also from one pen of White Crested Black Polish, noted for superior laying qualities. Eggs $2.00 for 13, $3.00 for 40, carefully packed in baskets. Orders filled in rotation. Breeding stock for sale at reasonable rates. Correspondence solicited.

G. M. Twitchell,
Fairfield, Me.

GEORGE H. BAILEY, D. V. S.,

Graduate of the American Veterinary College, University of the State of New York.—Commissioner for Maine

ON CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF CATTLE.

Practical & Consulting Veterinary Surgeon.

Spaying of all domesticated animals, Tassal Tenotomy for Spavin, Ridging Castration, and general operative surgery a specialty. Parties telegraphing me will please state their case as near as possible, so that I may come prepared. My telephone number is 459 X. Stable, No. 697 Congress St. Post office address, No. 1 Pine St., State Street Square, Portland, Me.

GEO. H. BAILEY, D. V. S.

DRUNKENNESS

CURED IN ITS VARIOUS STAGES.

DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC

positively destroys the appetite for alcoholic liquors in 30 days, cures the disease, purifies the blood, aids digestion, strengthens the nerves. Can be administered in tea, coffee, or any beverage without the knowledge of the patient by simply placing it in tea, coffee, or articles of food. Perfectly tasteless. Cures guaranteed. For further information, address

GOLDEN SPECIFIC COMPANY,

185 RACE STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

41lSeow

Small Fruit Plants.

E. P. ROE Proposes to sell out his large stock of Small Fall Plants at very reasonable rates, including perhaps the greatest number of fine current kinds in the country. Statements of interest to the fruit-growing public will also be made. Catalogue free. Address,

41|31 E. P. ROE, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

LIFE LOANS AT 4 PER CENT.

Principal need never be paid, so long as interest is kept up.

Is security required except the mortgage? Not from any personal. These loans are for people or sums of moderate means, in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Address, THE MORTGAGE LOAN CO., W. H. ROBERTS, Manager, 185 W. 4th St. Cincinnati, O.

41|11

TRY

BISHOP SOULE'S LINIMENT.

IT HAS PERFECTLY CURED

CURE, SCIATICA

after twelve physicians had pronounced the case incurable. It will cure RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LAME BACK, &c., after all else has failed. Sold by druggists. 14|41

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1884.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of Hannah P. Jones, late of Belgrade, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the second Monday of March, next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

EMERY O. BEAN, *Judge.*

ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 14*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, on the second Monday of February, 1884.*

DAVID S. SPRINGER, Administrator on the estate of Daniel T. Huntington, late of Litchfield, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. EMERY O. BEAN, *Judge.*

ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 14*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1884.*

PETER POLSON, Administrator on the estate of Sarah O. Clough, late of Benjamin, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. EMERY O. BEAN, *Judge.*

ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 14*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1884.*

HARRIET BRESEY, widow of George Bresey, late of Albion, in said county, deceased, having presented her application for dower out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. EMERY O. BEAN, *Judge.*

ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 14*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1884.*

LEONARD M. SHOREY, Administrator on the estate of Sewall Shorey, late of Belgrade, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. EMERY O. BEAN, *Judge.*

ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 14*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1884.*

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of H. B. Huntington, late of Augusta, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement, and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ALBION P. WEEKS.

Feb. 11, 1884. 14*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrix on the estate of H. B. Huntington, late of Augusta, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement, and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

AUGUSTA B. HUNTINGTON.

Feb. 11, 1884. 14* AUGUSTA, Me.

GREAT

Northern and Southern Nurseries.

Catalogues gratis, showing new and valuable sorts to plant with much valuable information. For spring of 1884, 500,000 No 1 Peach trees, all the new and old standard varieties. 100,000 Apple trees largely of the new, long-keeping varieties. Kiefer and Leconte Pears, Nurse Trees, Small Fruits, Ornamentals, &c. RANDOLPH PETERS,

41|5eow Wilmington, Delaware.

CAPE COD CRANBERRIES

(Tru:) the most profitable crop is cultivated. Will look after and give directions how to set out, upland, or garden, and prices of plants. Catalogue free, now ready. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass. 41|3t

$65 A MONTH & board for 3 live young men or ladies in each county. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 19|15eow

The Maine Farmer,

Published every Thursday, by

BADGER & MANLEY,

OFFICE WATER ST., OPP. GRANITE HALL.

TERMS—$2 Per Annum, in Advance

FREE OF POSTAGE.

INFONT PAID WITHIN ONE YEAR, $0.50 WILL BE

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

For one inch space, $0.50 for three insertions, and seventy-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

Special Notices, $1.00 per inch for each insertion.

All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance.

TRAVELLING AGENTS:

G. S. AYER. J. W. KELLOGG.

J. E. PRATT. E. H. GUSSONT

Maine Farmer.

BADGER & MANLEY, Publishers and Proprietors. "OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN." TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, in Advance.

Vol. LII. Augusta, Maine, Thursday, March 6, 1884. No. 16.

The agricultural appropriation bill now before Congress calls for $430,500.

An Ohio paper boasts of a crop of corn in that State which gave a net profit per bushel of twenty-three cents. We can beat that in Maine.

Out on the cattle ranges it took eighty men with five hundred horses six weeks to count the cattle belonging to one company. The number was 63,000.

One factory in Chicago turns out 80,000 pounds a day of suine, or adulterated butter. This suine is a mixture made of hogs' lard and a small proportion of butter, and all colored to the regulation standard.

Isn't it about time for agents to stop selling plum trees that are "black knot proof," or at any rate it is time for buyers to stop their purchases on any such a supposition. There is no variety that is proof against this trouble. We saw last autumn several of the excrescences cut from a Moore's Arctic, set only two years.

Kendall & Whitney, Portland, have issued their Annual Catalogue of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds for the season of 1884. This old and reliable firm always keep on hand a large stock of seeds of all kinds, horticultural implements, farming tools, dairy supplies—in short, everything of the kind that is wanted for the farm, garden and dairy, for sale at the lowest prices, at wholesale or retail.

If orchardists would secure continuous returns from their orchards they must give them continuous good care and frequent fertilization. It is not enough to make a generous application one year, and neglect to do it for several years thereafter. Better fertilize light and often. Care amounts to nothing without fertility. With plenty of manure the trees are made fruitful in otherwise barren years. After all, isn't it more manure for what you have that is wanted, rather than more trees? Think of it.

In a discussion on plums the other day, by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the venerable Marshall P. Wilder stated that if plum trees are planted in the hen yard there will be no trouble from curculio. Joseph Cook recommended for black knot a succession of trees planted every few years, that the grower may keep ahead of the destruction. This method would certainly have the merit of affording abundant opportunity to indulge in whittling.

Our stock men being interested in the matter at the present time, we publish entire in another column an article on quarantine, taken from the February *Live Stock Monthly*, and written by a well known importer of cattle. The indifference, cited by the writer, on the part of those having this matter of quarantine in charge, as to the actual necessities for a complete and reliable quarantine which shall be itself a protection, is only another evidence of the inefficient manner such work is many times attended to by those not directly interested in the matter.

None of our readers should be taken in with the Kieffer pear. There seems to be a desire, which amounts almost to a passion on the part of some, for "something new." Agents are selling it by splendid pictures, as usual, and interested parties are extolling its good properties in high terms. It probably does grow well and will bear all the fruit you will want. There is, however, one drawback which nothing is said about—it isn't good for anything. One can raise the Vicar of Winkfield surer, easier and more of them, than of the Early Rose potato, but after you get them you can neither sell nor use them. The Kieffer is no better. All the good property it has is that it grows well.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the year 1883, is promptly received from the hand of Senator Hale. The Commissioner in a few pages calls attention to the work assigned to, and going on in the several departments. Following this are the reports of the several departments in detail, viz.: Report of Veterinarian, Dr. Salmon; Report of the Botanist, principally on the grasses of the plains; Report of Entomologist on the work done of the insects now preying upon our spruce and larch forests; Report of the Superintendent of grounds; Report of Chemist; Report of Statistician and Report on Forestry. Experiments on sorghum and several other minor matters complete the volume. There is an unusual amount of valuable matter in its pages. A large number of cuts illustrate the subjects under consideration. Readers in want of a copy should send to their member of congress, or later on, to the Department of Agriculture.

Among the enterprising farmers of York county who mean business, is I. N. Deering, Esq., of Waterboro, who will be remembered as the efficient member of the last Legislature from the Waterboro district. Mr. Deering runs a large farm which cuts from eighty to one hundred tons of hay, is wintering sixty head of cattle the present winter, among which is a herd of twenty-four cows. The milk goes to the train for the Portland market. Some ten or a dozen calves are raised each year which keep up the number of young cattle on hand at all times. Steers are made a special feature, and the boys who break and train them don't think it is any great of a show to have a dozen or fifteen pairs of steers and oxen in hand at a time. With all his activity and work, Mr. Deering does not lose sight of the fact that farm life should bring something besides its work. So a large family of boys and girls have been given a good education, and are living witnesses that the farm is a good place to give early training for future usefulness.

Foot and Mouth Disease at Portland.

In company with the other members of the Cattle Commission, on Wednesday last, we made a visit to all the herds of cattle in Deering and Falmouth, now infected with the foot and mouth disease. Mr. George Leigh of Beecher, Illinois, the owner of the infected cattle which introduced the disease, was also one of the party. All the cattle at the quarantine have now nearly recovered. Their lips, tongues and feet have nearly healed up, and all appear to be well back on their feed again. With them the disease has run very light, and none of them have been badly shrunk in weight. They are a fine lot, mostly young stock, calves and heifers, with a few two year olds and one mature cow, a magnificent animal, weighing upwards of sixteen hundred, with a mammoth calf by her side. Mr. Leigh informed us that three of the yearling heifers and several of the bull calves were sold for the handsome figure of five hundred dollars each. Such is the popularity of the breed at the West for the purpose of grading up the vast herds of the plains. The three herds infected from the imported cattle, are all convalescent. Some of them have been severe cases, but generally the disease has run light among these cattle, though not so light as with the imported cattle. They will all recover. The disease unexpectedly has appeared in two more herds in the same vicinity during the past week. A farmer, near Allen's Corner in Deering, has a cow sick with the disease. It was discovered in its early stages, and the cow was immediately isolated from the rest of the herd, and the whole herd were ordered by the Commissioners to be confined to avails further development. How the disease was transmitted to this cow cannot be determined. Certainly it was not by contact. Possibly the owner may have carried the virus on his boots or person from a visit to his neighbor's herd of sick cattle and taken it to his own stables. A herd of eleven animals in Falmouth all have the disease. It appears that Mr. West, whose cattle were the first to be taken down with the disease, after driving his oxen over the road behind the imported cattle on their way to quarantine, took them to a blacksmith shop in the neighborhood to have shoes set. Afterwards, the owner of the cattle which have recently been taken sick, took his oxen to the same shop. In due course of time, these oxen were taken, and before the owner learned the character of the disease, had transmitted it to all his herd. On the day of our visit his fine herd of milch cows were showing advance stages of the disease. Their flow of milk was nearly cut off, they were eating little or nothing, were in a high fever, their lips and tongues covered with blisters, and were drooling and frothing badly from the mouth. The oxen were recovering.

It will be fortunate, indeed, if the disease is kept hemmed in to its present limits. Every precaution, however, will be taken by the Commissioners. The cattle owners of the vicinity are pretty well aroused to the importance of complete isolation, and new cases, should they appear, will be pretty likely to be promptly reported. A heavy fine is imposed by law upon any one who refuses to carry out the requirements of the Commissioners. There appears, however, no inclination on the part of anyone to attempt to evade responsibilities in the matter. An associated press despatch reports that on the arrival of the steamer Ontario at Liverpool, on her return passage, with a cargo of cattle and sheep from Portland, there were thirty-one head of cattle and seven sheep found sick with Foot and Mouth Disease, thus corroborating, what events have proved, that the disease was on board before the landing of the cattle at Portland, notwithstanding the Government Veterinarian had pronounced them clean.

Percheron-Norman Horse, White Cloud.

The illustration which we give this week of the Percheron-Norman horse, White Cloud, is a correct likeness of this valuable animal. We had the pleasure of a ride after him last autumn, and though so heavy, he proved himself quite the easy movement characteristic of this class of horses. He is the property of Thomas Daggett, Foxcroft, Piscataquis county, Me. White Cloud was bred by M. W. Dunham of Illinois. The sire of White Cloud was Imported Monarch. Monarch was sold to B. T. Babbitt of New York, for the sum of $5,500. White Cloud was purchased and brought into Maine when two years old, and at that time stood 15 hands high and weighed 1,325 lbs. Mr. Daggett has owned the sire three years and in that time White Cloud has served 270 mares, some 75 per cent. of which have proven in foal. White Cloud is now nine years old, 15.3 hands high, weighs 1400 lbs., color light dapple gray. He is, as the illustration shows, a horse of great power, deep shoulders, well rounded body, broad in both breast and hips, fine step and perfect action, being an easy, rapid mover either walking or trotting, thus combining the highest elements of usefulness in a marked degree—size, symmetry, style, action and quality. The colts of White Cloud give excellent satisfaction, inheriting the characteristics of the sire in an unusually large degree, being very uniform in build and symmetrical in form. In their class the colts of White Cloud have been awarded the premiums at the County Fair. White Cloud, wherever exhibited, has won the highest premium in the class of stallions for business and work horses. Mr. Daggett has of this breed a matched pair of grade mares, the pair weighing 2,400 lbs. From them he has two splendid colts sired by White Cloud, and they are now in their 2 year old form. He has also several other mares in foal and proposes engaging still more extensively in breeding this valuable class of horses. A high authority, (M. W. Dunham,) gives the following characteristics of this Percheron-Norman Horse: They are usually fifteen and a half to sixteen and a half hands high, in color black, dark gray or white, through all the different shades to black. The more perfect animals of the breed may be described as follows: Fine style, nose very large and full, eye full and expressive, forehead broad and full, ears short and fine, neck rather short but nicely filled out, withers usually high, joints clean and firm, breast very broad and deep, body well rounded, feet always good, hair of the finest quality, mane abundant. To remarkable strength and vigor is united docility, mildness and excellent health. Their movements are rapid and easy, possessing the inestimable quality of moving fast with heavy loads. The remarkable soundness of this breed of horses has been established by the greatest care in breeding for many years, which such as ringbone, curb and spavin, are not even known by name in the country where they are raised.

H. L. L.

Quarantine.

The object of quarantine for cattle—human beings as well—is to prevent the contact of a number among which an infectious or contagious disease is known or suspected to exist, by isolating them from the remainder, which are presumably possessed of a clean bill of health. It will not, at this time enter into detail as to the best modes of preventing the outbreak and spread of such diseases, but—reserving that for a future article—deal with the question of practicability and practice obtaining, as met in the United States and Canada, alluding first to the oldest established station, at Quebec, where all Canadian and a great many United States cattle are quarantined as they land from foreign countries. I am bound to say, in justice to the Dominion authorities and their superintendents, that the regulations are ably and impartially administered. I had a lot landed there this summer, without any supervision from me, assisted to the quarantine in the hold of the steamer, as they shared the care for their destination in the West, as carefully looked after as if they had been in the personal property of the superintendent of his superior. I had good men with them, but they assured me that had they been so inclined, they could not without severe reprimand and ultimate dismissal, have neglected their charge. In the latter case, the superintendent assumes responsibility, and sees that proper attention is secured. I feel the source of confidence to owners who may live in Britain, or perhaps at 2,000 miles distance on the American continent, and whose personal attention would be either a source of annoyance, or altogether impossible. On the arrival of greater numbers, buildings go up like magic, the delay being of the most temporary character. The only defects I noticed were the want of chain bindings for the cattle, and, what is common to all quarantine buildings, too little area to secure the object in view—complete separation of the different lots, and prevention (if at all possible) of the spread of the disease from the *locale* of the outbreak.

Expecting to sail from Boston, I, on going South, visited Portland. The quarantine is some miles from the landing place, and the farmer from whom the land was purchased still resides there, and considerable conflict of interest has taken place between him and the cattle men. The buildings and yards are meagre, cover too little area, and are altogether a poor beginning. The stalls are so sloped that the cattle can prefer on which side they will stand, and the receptacle for the droppings extends the length of the calves *only* were expected. But it was at Boston that the acme of mismanagement and confusion was reached. With the best known process Boston quarantine was fully equipped for any reasonable number of cattle, importers (on account of getting lower freights, by some $5 a head) gave due notice, no objection was offered, large numbers were landed, and the scene which followed would, in everything but magnitude, rival the rout at Bunker Hill. The "change of policy" which marked rather forcibly the battle of Bull Run. The trouble in getting them to the quarantine, twelve miles off, was little to that experienced at the place itself. There was not accommodation for half the cattle welcomed; owners and caretakers sought the responsible heads, but, as often happens, there was a difficulty in finding out who and where they were. No separation could be made of the lots of different owners for weeks. Indeed, one lot occupied the barn; the rest of the yard surrounding it during the ninety, or rather seventy odd days. There was no shade for those which had no housing, and any one can tell what misery those cattle endured under a hot sun in July. The stalls were of the same silly pattern as at Portland, and I have seen three tied animals in one space together. The hasps and staples were like those for cupboards, and in front of the watering troughs the mud was fifteen inches deep—perhaps about the worst thing which could, in a moderate way, befall a pregnant cow. The stone dykes which had been on the little farms, previous to their conversion into quarantine grounds, still remained for the cattle to trample over at the end of their miserable imprisonment, and, if not too impertinent, I would like to know if they are even yet removed. I had a cow ill with stoppage of the bowels, but no veterinary surgeon was to be had, and she, a very valuable one, was lost. A bull similarly succumbed, but I cannot say how far he was attended to or neglected. The superintendent was, very likely, a decent man enough, but very unfit to undertake the supervision of such an establishment, his acumen being most apparent when any one talked of supplies, in his powers of calculation up to four times the market rate. I never could see any of the superior officials until I was bringing away my cattle, then I got a glance at Dr. Thayer, in a buggy, and I was never more surprised. He reminded me of a man whose return from a watering place had not reassured his physician of his recovery, rather than an active and energetic official who could do justice to the Government and the owners of cattle in such an important institution if anything was wanted, it could not be had, because it was not contemplated, and the "appropriation" was consumed, the latter usually being an easy part of the business in American management. But the troubles my fellow-sufferers and I underwent were little to those which followed. Our large importation of about 300 was still allowed to come "where too many were before." The owner went to Washington, to complain, and it is said some correspondence of a not very complimentary kind resulted in this herd being sent on to a farm ten miles *outside* the quarantine ground. In this no one could say definitely where the boundary was, some being in the country, some on the owner's farm, and some others, mine included, piled up in the inviting (?) quarters I have described. This 300 lot had some accidentally poisoned, and the remainder were hurried off West, I believe, before the allotted quarantine time had expired.

If quarantine is the best means for preventing the spread of disease, then I maintain that it is so carried out as to be nothing but a farce; and, if Boston is a true representation of the great efforts bestowed on this section of the work of the cattle commissioners, that the quarantine at such a large area should be purchased alongside the landing place, and the avenues from the ship and to the cars should be as far as possible obviated. The quarantine stalls, and everything connected with the buildings should be of a more permanent character; the fronts of the watering troughs should be paved. Shade should be provided in the yards, and troughs for feeding outside as well as inside. A resident veterinary surgeon, young, active, and of the highest courage, should be appointed, and the superintendent should be a man accustomed to the administration of more than a fifty-acre farm.

I know that many—perhaps, at Hilarity situated, have complained bitterly, but are afraid to make their criticism public for fear they may, at some future time, be subjected to pay pleasure from which they can not well get release. For my part, I am not deterred in the slightest on that account, because, in the first place, we are not altogether bound to go there; in the second, because I believe representation at Washington would secure better treatment. I repeat, then, that I never saw a stronger argument in misunderstanding the administration than that which marked the handling of cattle last summer, in Boston quarantine, and I believe the responsibility, if it is not placed where it should be, should be moved from that of those who received the Government salaries without giving value received, and thereby caused hardship and impoverishment. Gentlemen, I have no pro-Canadian or pro-British prejudice. I admire America and American generosity to a fault. Hot, I believe, as I have described, should be removed, and the American people will not be likely to complain of me for giving a fair statement of a new and somewhat unique experience.

SCOTO-AMERICAN.

New Rendering of an Old Poem.

"He that by the plow would thrive,
Must either hold himself or drive."

is an old proverb, which, since the advent of the Plow Sulky, is soon to be ignored.

"He that by the plow would thrive,
(with the Sulky),
Need only sit and take a drive,

Furnished promptly on application by Hon. Fred Atwood, Winterport, Maine," will be the new reading. I have had some women's experience with the Plow Sulky and have learned that I can plow better and at least one-third faster with the same team, less one man, and do the work as well. I am active boy of 100 pounds and a pair of good horses, and if hard ground, three horses of 1000 pounds each, is all that is necessary to do the plowing on any smooth farm. Some farmers have used the same wagon or drag to haul the plow any distance you want to go with it, and if need be the boy can carry his dinner and dinner for his team, taking no extra work to begin plowing, and nothing getting out of repair, and it will plow from an inch to a foot deep, or just as you want it plowed. I regard it as second to the cow, now moving machine and horse rake as a farm implement.—L. L. Lucas.

Notes.

Why should peach trees have been growing out of their thirty years, and yet no one fruit produced either upon native or nursery trees, and some five years since every peach tree even in unfavorable locations, has been loaded with fruit. Some too, some fifty, some a hundred fold, and much of it of a superior quality; and this condition continues with more or less regularity until now? Who will intelligently answer?

AN OBSERVER.

Mr. L. C. Titus, in last week's paper, asks who has done better than he did in raising pork; his hogs 913 days old, weighed 747½ lbs. A few years ago I bought and weighed a shoat of 125 lbs. weight and after making an honest deduction for shrinking, fed it 365 days, and it gained 100 lbs. of dressed weight. Was there a mistake in his figures or in keeping too long?

B. S.

I would like to enquire through your valuable paper if any of your readers have been troubled with sheep pulling their wool. Mine have done so this winter. They have got no ticks, as I have repeatedly examined them for them of late. Will some one that has had a like experience answer, and oblige,

H. N. L.

Will some one of our readers who have had similar trouble reply to the above inquiry? If there are no appearances of scab on the skin of the sheep, we would suggest a careful examination for lice. Perhaps being small, to the examination for ticks, should it be overlooked.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Among the Farmers.

A pleasant home for a night was found at the residence of R. W. Keyes, Jay, where the *Maine Farmer* has been a constant visitor for many years, and where the *Maine Farmer* was ever finds a cordial welcome. Mr. K. is one of the best farmers in the county, making the raising of good stock a specialty. His stock is full blood Durham, though not registered, color quite generally red. He uses thoroughbred male animals, at present has one from the herd of J. G. Otis, Canton, Me., a very fine specimen of the Durham breed. His farm contains something more than 200 acres, hay crop about 100 tons. His usual stock is about 30 head, and in quality is hard to beat, though not "high bred." At the time of my call he had 15 cows and heifers, one pair of five-year-old oxen, 7½ feet, heavy, compact built; one pair steers, three-year-old, 7 ft. Ole, dam by Moulwell. His farm contains nothing

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Mar. 6, 1884.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.00 IN ADVANCE; OR $2.50 IF NOT PAID WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

☞All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers. The printed date in connection with the subscriber's name will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for money remitted by him.

☞A subscriber desiring to change his post office direction, or to discontinue his paper, must communicate to us the name of the office to which it has previously been sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

☞Postage Free to all Subscribers.

Collectors' Notices.

C. S. AYER will call upon our subscribers in Androscoggin and Oxford Counties during March.

J. H. PRATT will call upon our subscribers in West Kennebec, during March.

J. W. KELLOGG, will call upon our subscribers in New Brunswick during March.

The new directory of Philadelphia contains the names of nearly 3000 Smiths.

A prominent New York physician says: "The opium habit is spreading in this country, and especially among the higher classes, professional people for the most part."

The man who buys the wood burned by the Maine Central Railroad says that wood is growing faster than it is cut in Maine. In Vermont there is probably more woodland than there was years ago.

The *Temperance Record* published at Belfast by Brackett & Co., seems to be winning deserved favor. Pure in tone, champion of a cause that is righteous, and sure to win in the end, we hope it may have a generous support.

Mr. Melville W. Fuller of Chicago, formerly of Augusta, has been in Washington and other parts of the country. He believes from what he has heard that if Tilden and Hendricks would accept the democratic nomination they would get it by acclamation.

The Governor has nominated Thomas H. Haskell of Portland, Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. More than ninety members of the Cumberland bar signed the petition asking for the appointment of Mr. Haskell; this was done without regard to party, and is an evidence of their appreciation of his fitness for the position.

The Mexicans are so far behind the age that, it is said, they use the same plow nowadays that the Egyptians used 5000 years ago. It consists of a crooked stick with an iron point nailed or tied to it, a small handle for the plowman to guide it by and a pole to hitch a yoke of oxen to. This so-called plow will make a furrow three inches deep.

In Kentucky there is a prohibitory movement in a new form. The citizens of five counties, with great unanimity, petitioned for a law prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors therein. In the legislature a bill in accord with the petition was reported and bitterly fought, but it was passed by a vote of more than half of the members of the House, the opposition refusing to answer to their names.

A night school is conducted at the Auburn N. Y. State prison for the benefit of convicts who have no education, and very satisfactory results have been attained. Chaplain Searls says: At the beginning of our school we had about eight pupils who could neither read nor write. With the exception of about half a dozen (who are very old) all have made much progress—all can read, and nearly all can both read and write.

It wouldn't do for the ideal Toodles to live down in Alabama, for he couldn't safely attend auction sales there. On Thursday, at a county sale on Cornhouse creek, Randolph county, Wyatt Hate and William Littlefield began bidding against each other, and just as the sale was being declared in favor of one of the men, the click of a pistol was heard and both men fired, the shots being so near together that only one explosion was heard. Each contestant fell dead without a word.

The department of State has received information from the consul at Birmingham, Eng., to the effect that the foot and mouth disease prevails among cattle in almost every county in England. The secretary of the treasury having been furnished with the information, has written to the Secretary of State requesting him to notify consuls in Great Britain not to certify invoices of cattle unless, after an examination by a veterinary surgeon, they are satisfied that the animals are free from disease.

We have received from Hon. Fred Atwood a copy of the twenty-second annual report of the selectmen of the town of Winterport, for the year 1883-84. The financial showing of the town is very favorable, the assets being $7,726.45, and the liabilities $4,974.64. They recommend to be raised for town purposes for ensuing year: For support of schools, $2,300; for town charges, $3,500; for highways and bridges, $6000. The total valuation of 1883 was $489,168; percentage of cash tax 14½ mills.

Representative Boutelle reported in the House last week for reference the resolutions of the Grand Army of the Republic of Maine in favor of equalization of bounties, asking that pensions granted shall commence at the date of discharge in all cases, and requiring Congress to increase the pensions of widows from $8 to $12 per month, with $5 additional for each child under 10 years. Also a remonstrance of the Grand Army Post of Rockland, Me., against the transfer of the pension agency to Washington.

The annual meeting of the Washington monument association was held in Washington last week. A committee was appointed to provide for a proper celebration of the completion of the monument, which is expected to take place early in December next. The obelisk has now a height of 410 feet, and there is on hand a sufficient amount of money (about $15,000) to complete it to its apex, which, at the total height of 555 feet, will overtop all other structures in the world. America is nothing if not "big." The aggregate of the various Congressional appropriations for this work is $200,000 and about $300,000 has been contributed by private citizens and local organizations throughout the country.

The State committee of the greenback party have called their State convention to meet at Augusta, April 30th, the basis of the representation to be the vote cast for Joseph L. Smith in 1879, and the ratio to be one delegate at large and one for each fifty of such votes, or majority fraction thereof. The call is addressed to all who are opposed to both republican and democratic parties, favor the party platform adopted at Chicago in 1880, and speedy payment of the public debt, and the substitution of a legal tender national currency for bank issues. The convention will nominate candidates for Governor and Presidential electors, and choose a State committee and delegates to the national convention at Indianapolis.

The result of reading dime novels and cheap papers, we have had demonstrated in two cases the past week. Upon being reprimanded by his teacher for some breach of the school rules, one of the young pupils in the Thaddeus Stephens public school of Philadelphia, drew a revolver, and threatened to shoot the lady teacher. An investigation was made and a search of the pupils in that school resulted in the capture of seven revolvers from boys ten years old or thereabouts. At Montreal, the other day, a boy named Willie Gray, fourteen years old, and of highly respectable parentage, was detected in a $300 forgery. He and two companions were about starting for New York and had thirty dime novels in their possession. These is a lesson for parents and others who are clamorous for cheap literature and cheap newspapers.

Farm Animals and Farm Labor.

The commissioner of Agriculture at Washington, has just received from J. R. Dodge, statistician of the Agricultural Department, a report upon the numbers and values of farm animals in the United States, and the wages of farm labor. From this report it appears that the whole number of farm animals in the country has increased since February, 1883, by about 4,000,000, as follows:

Stock.	1883.	1884.	Increase.
Horses,	10,888,111	11,189,683	331,572
Mules,	1,871,079	1,914,138	43,047
Milch cows,	13,135,845	13,861,866	675,511
Oxen and other cattle,	28,046,677	29,046,101	1,000,024
Sheep,	49,357,391	50,695,626	1,300,235
Swine,	45,270,086	44,306,595	950,497

The largest increase is in stock cattle, and is principally in the states west of the Mississippi. There has been an increase in the value of horses, mules and all kinds of cattle, with a considerable decline in the price of swine, and a small falling off in the value of sheep. The comparison of average values with those of last year is as follows:

Stock.	1883	1884.
Horses,	$70 50	$74 64
Mules,	79 40	84 32
Milch cows,	30 21	31 37
Oxen and other cattle,	21 80	22 52
Sheep,	3 58	3 37
Swine,	6 75	5 57

In that part of the report which deals with the wages of farm labor, Mr. Dodge submits statistics to show that both the value of farms and the wages of agricultural labor are greatest in those states where industries are most diversified. In the manufacturing States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, where only 18 per cent. of all laborers are engaged in agriculture, each of those laborers earns $457 per annum, and the average value of land is $47 34 per acre. In the agricultural States, on the other hand, where 77 per cent. of the laborers are engaged in farming, the wages of such laborers are only $160 per annum, and the average value of farm lands only $20.81 per acre. This certainly proves the soundness of the position we have ever maintained in the columns of the *Farmer*, that the business of farming is helped and made more profitable by the establishment of diversified industries in their close vicinity. Agriculture and manufactures, working together in harmony, make a perfect community of interests.

"In every State," Mr. Dodge says, "the rate of wages is affected favorably by the presence of manufactures, what ever other cause of difference may prevail. The presence of other industries gives more production per capita, while home markets make higher prices. Contact of industrial ideas and prevalence of mechanical skill also tend to labor-saving ingenuity and manual dexterity in the work of agriculture. The wages of the farm laborer (including board) now range from $13.67 per month in the States where agriculture occupies 77 per cent. of the laboring population, to $24.14 per month where only 18 per cent. of all laborers are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The average for the whole United States is $18.58 per month, an increase of nearly 40 per cent. since 1854."

The War in the Soudan.

After all his boasting, the False Prophet has suffered a most ignominious defeat. The British troops under Gen. Graham have won a great victory over the rebels at Trinkitat, a result which the observers of modern warfare have expected. On Thursday, the day after the British expedition encamped near Fort Baker, Friday morning the forces marched out. The whole strength of the British forces was something less than 4000 men. The length of the front was 350 yards. The troops advanced over sand knolls and scrubs for a mile from Fort Baker along the Teb road, when the rebels opened fire with their Remington rifles, but the range was too long and their shots proved ineffective. The rebels in swarms occupied the high ground in front and on the flanks of the British army. They retired slowly, as the English advanced, keeping about 1000 yards of the main body of the English forces. The British cavalry followed, covering the rear, upon the left, formed in three lines and distant some 900 yards from the main army. At 9.30 the gunboat Sphinx fired four rounds from Trinkitat harbor, but the range was too great. The shells burst a mile short of the enemy's position. The firing was stopped, as the shells were dangerous to the English. The cavalry and mounted infantry advanced on the left to attack the rebels who moved obstinately, though they were not indisposed to fight. The infantry moved to advance steadily. Two or three times a halt was made in order to allow the sailors and artillery, who were dragging the guns, to rest. The road toward Teb was studded with corpses of Baker Pasha's ill-starred fugitives, which filled the air with pollution and around which swarms of carrion flies lazily hovered. After an advance of three miles had been accomplished the earthworks of the rebels came in sight. Guns were mounted and standards were flying in the sultry air. The rebel fire had now almost ceased except on the extreme right and left, where it still continued to be directed at the scouts.

The British stepped forth as on a holiday parade, the bagpipes playing and the Highlanders tooting cheerily and advanced till within 800 yards of the rebels' position, where an old mill was standing, surrounded by a number of native huts and there also stood a fort with two guns. Here a halt was ordered, and the scouts rejoined the cavalry. Neither force seemed disposed to open fire.

At last "attention" was called, whereupon the rebels, seeing the British move, began the battle with a shell from a Krupp gun captured from the Egyptians. The shell passed wide over the square. The next two shots were aimed with greater accuracy and the shells burst close to the British, wounding seven. The rebels maintained a rattling fusillade with small arms, sending hundreds of bullets which whizzed around the ears of the British. A man of the Gordon Highlanders was first to fall, badly wounded. As the shots increased the ambulance surgeons were fully occupied.

The English advanced steadily in square without answering the rebel fire till they passed the north face of the rebel works. At this point a piece of a shell wounded Baker Pasha in the face and 20 men were hit. After an advance of a thousand yards a halt was ordered, and the men were directed to lie down. It was now noon, the day was clear and the wind dispersed the smoke of the rebel fire, disclosing the rebels' movements.

Then the British opened fire with guns and rifles, and the rebel fire rapidly slackened. An advance was at once ordered. The troops rose, and approached the rebels' works. The rebels were in no military order, but held their position desperately. There were 2000 of them in front, and hundreds on the sides of the square. As the British advanced, firing, the rebels rose within 200 yards of them, and rushed headlong with their spears upon the British line. They fell dead right and left. None of them bolted, but fell back sullenly. Having cleared the ground in front, the British attacked Fort Burnaby, and carried it after a desperate fight.

They turned two Krupp guns against the enemy, and the Arabs contested every inch. The British then stormed a brick building, and at 4 o'clock the rebels bolted, the Gatling guns and Martini rifles creating great havoc among them. The enemy acknowledged that 1500 of their number were killed. The English forces advanced to the fresh water well at Teb, where the rebels made their last stand. After four hours of severe fighting, the British gained possession of the rebels' camp. The cavalry charged the retreating rebels, who did not bolt, but gave the troopers blow for blow. The enemy retreated slowly and the British kept up their fire. The British advanced into Tokar, Saturday. There was great rejoicing, and the people of the place kissed Gen. Graham's hands.

The soldiers sent down from Egypt were of the best in the British army. They were armed with the deadliest modern weapons of war, and the recent fighting in Egypt had given them familiarity with their use. The rebels were strong in numbers and personal courage, and religious enthusiasm nerved them for the fight, but they had little of the discipline necessary for success in the warfare of this generation, and the few who carried modern arms had had but little experience in their use. When we consider personal prowess, the Arabs who fronted Gen. Graham's army at Teb appear to have been fully a match for the best soldiers of Great Britain. Yet the fiery valor of the tribesmen availed nothing against European discipline and modern weapons. No doubt the Bedouins were armed in a certain degree with Remington rifles and Krupp guns, the fruit of the victory which they won over Baker Pasha on the same field a short four weeks ago. But they were untrained in the use of firearms, and had to trust almost entirely to their ancestral weapons of spear and sword.

The Railroads.

The railroad commissioners say in their annual report that the importance of the railroad system of Maine, as a means of developing the resources of the State, is becoming more apparent every year. By reason of the facilities it affords, mineral wealth is being uncovered, manufactures are utilizing the abundant water powers, and our products are afforded ready markets; and, although in obtaining these facilities in some localities, heavy burdens have been assumed by cities and towns, still they think the benefit will fully compensate them in the end. Yet they do not wish to be understood as favoring the principle of towns and cities, aiding in the construction of railroads as the benefit to be derived by a large portion of the inhabitants of a town is too remote to justify it in most instances. The commissioners take pleasure in congratulating the public, and the several railroad corporations operating roads in the State, on the remarkable exemption from any serious casualties during the year.

In their examinations during the year of the track, rolling stock, bridges, viaducts and culverts of the several roads, they have generally found them in good repair and safe for public travel; and whenever they are in doubt as to safety of either of them, notice has been given to the managers of such roads in writing, calling particular attention to the apparent defect, and are pleased to note the fact that all such repairs or renewals required by them were promptly made.

NEW ROADS.

During the year the following new railroad corporations have been organized under the general railroad law: Franklin & Somerset road; Mount Desert railroad; Mason & New Portland road. None of these roads have been built, nor have the proposed locations been approved by the commissioners.

CONSOLIDATION RECOMMENDED.

The commissioners are of the opinion that the law should be so amended that railroad corporations, organized under the provisions of the general statute should be permitted to hold the question determined whether or not the public convenience requires the construction of their contemplated road, before being required to expend a large sum of money in making an actual survey of their proposed route, and that all such questions now required by law, and if the question of whether the public conveniences and exigences require such road could be settled first or not, be referred to approval of the articles of association, much loss and needless expenditures and inconvenience to parties no organizing would be avoided.

The statute also provides that "when a serious accident occurs on a railroad, and any person is thereby injured, the commissioners shall immediately proceed to the place and examine into the cause thereof, etc." The commissioners think, in addition to the above there should be a provision requiring the officers of the railroad upon which the accident takes place, immediately notify one of the commissioners, etc.

The legislature of 1883, authorized the railroad commissioners, in cases where ways are laid out across a railroad to determine the manner and conditions of crossing, and withstand that another state can confer the same authority upon the county commissioners. The railroad commissioners think they should have jurisdiction of all such questions, and not as all.

CONDITION OF THE RAILROADS.

There are thirty-seven different roads or branches, including three horse railroads, in Maine. Nine of these are managed by the Maine Central, and 5 by the Grand Trunk. The Commissioners commend the condition of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence, Boston & Maine, Eastern, European & North American, Maine Central, Portland & Ogdensburg and Portland & Rochester the report says:

The Portland & Rochester road runs from Portland to Rochester, N. H., 52 miles, 49 5 miles in Maine. Since this road passed under the control of the present management, the trestle bridges and culverts and culverts of the several roads, they have generally found them in good repair and safe for public travel; and whenever they are in doubt as to safety of either of them, notice has been given to the managers of such roads in writing, calling particular attention to the apparent defect, and are pleased to note the fact that all such repairs or renewals required by them were promptly made.

NEW ROADS.

During the year the following new railroad corporations have been organized under the general railroad law: Franklin & Somerset road; Mount Desert railroad; Mason & New Portland road. None of these roads have been built, nor have the proposed locations been approved by the commissioners.

CONSOLIDATION RECOMMENDED.

The commissioners are of the opinion that the law should be so amended that railroad corporations, organized under the provisions of the general statute should be permitted to hold the question determined whether or not the public convenience requires the construction of their contemplated road, before being required to expend a large sum of money in making an actual survey of their proposed route, and that all such questions now required by law, and if the question of whether the public conveniences and exigences require such road could be settled first or not, be referred to approval of the articles of association, much loss and needless expenditures and inconvenience to parties no organizing would be avoided.

The statute also provides that "when a serious accident occurs on a railroad, and any person is thereby injured, the commissioners shall immediately proceed to the place and examine into the cause thereof, etc." The commissioners think, in addition to the above there should be a provision requiring the officers of the railroad upon which the accident takes place, immediately notify one of the commissioners, etc.

The legislature of 1883, authorized the railroad commissioners, in cases where ways are laid out across a railroad to determine the manner and conditions of crossing, and withstand that another state can confer the same authority upon the county commissioners. The railroad commissioners think they should have jurisdiction of all such questions, and not as all.

CONDITION OF THE RAILROADS.

There are thirty-seven different roads or branches, including three horse railroads, in Maine. Nine of these are managed by the Maine Central, and 5 by the Grand Trunk. The Commissioners commend the condition of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence, Boston & Maine, Eastern, European & North American, Maine Central, Portland & Ogdensburg and Portland & Rochester the report says:

The Portland & Rochester road runs from Portland to Rochester, N. H., 52 miles, 49 5 miles in Maine. Since this road passed under the control of the present management, the trestle bridges and culverts and culverts of the several roads, they have generally found them in good repair and safe for public travel; and whenever they are in doubt as to safety of either of them, notice has been given to the managers of such roads in writing, calling particular attention to the apparent defect, and are pleased to note the fact that all such repairs or renewals required by them were promptly made.

NEW ROADS.

During the year the following new railroad corporations have been organized under the general railroad law: Franklin & Somerset road; Mount Desert railroad; Mason & New Portland road. None of these roads have been built, nor have the proposed locations been approved by the commissioners.

CONSOLIDATION RECOMMENDED.

The commissioners are of the opinion that the law should be so amended that railroad corporations, organized under the provisions of the general statute should be permitted to hold the question determined whether or not the public convenience requires the construction of their contemplated road, before being required to expend a large sum of money in making an actual survey of their proposed route, and that all such questions now required by law, and if the question of whether the public conveniences and exigences require such road could be settled

The Spring Elections.

The first municipal elections of the year were held in quite a number of the cities and towns of the State, on Monday last, with the following result:

PORTLAND. Marquis F. King, republican, elected Mayor, over John W. Deering, democrat. King's vote, 2817; Deering's, 2814; scattering, 9. King's majority, 403. The republicans elected five Aldermen, and the democrats two. The republicans elect fifteen Councilmen and the democrats six.

LEWISTON. Alonzo M. Garcelon, democratic candidate for Mayor, is defeated by Nelson Howard, republican, by 80 majority. The aldermen elected are: Three republicans, three regular democrats, and one independent democrat. The council will have twelve democrats and nine republicans.

AUBURN. Sturgis, rep., for Mayor, has 872; Lora, dem., 585; Athe, greenback, 153; Tobie, pro., 53. The Council is republican.

SACO. Joseph W. Hobson, rep., was elected Mayor over McKenney, dem., the vote standing 656 to 577, or 69 majority. Six republicans have been elected aldermen and one democrat.

GARDINER. S. E. Johnson, the republican candidate for Mayor, was elected with but little opposition. The following aldermen, all republicans, were elected: Ward 1, George Cole; ward 2, O. B. Clason; ward 3, J. B. White; ward 4, E. Andrews; ward 5, E. H. Winslow; ward 6, W. Lawrence. The common councilmen are all republican but three.

ROCKLAND. John S. Case is elected mayor by 85 majority over Geo. Gregory, the present Mayor and citizens' candidate. The republicans have six or seven aldermen and a majority in the common council.

ELLSWORTH. John B. Redman, democrat, was elected Mayor by 69 majority. He wards have gone democratic and one republican.

BATH. The vote for Mayor stood: For republican, 480; independent, 263; democrat, 421; no choice.

WESTBROOK. Town Clerk and Treasurer, Chas. B. Woodman, rep.; Selectmen, Jason Leighton, rep. No choice for the other two. School Committee, Hugh A. Cragie, rep.; Auditor, Kimball Eastman.

FALMOUTH. Moderator, A. B. Jordan; Clerk, A. S. Noyes; Selectmen, B. F. Hall, David O. Moulton, M. W. Libby; School Supervisor, H. J. Merrill; Treasurer, A. S. Noyes. All the above officers are democrats except the school supervisor. A petition was circulated at the meeting asking the Governor to appoint a local commissioner, to have direct charge of the diseased cattle in the infected districts.

MINOT. Selectmen, Gideon Bearce, N.C. Downing, E. L. Bailey; Supervisor, F. O. Purington; Town Clerk and Treasurer, C. H. Dunlap. All republicans.

GORHAM. Town Clerk, Wm. H. Usher, rep, 368; Theodore R. Edwards, dem, 294. Treasurer, Stephen Hinkley, rep, 343; Levi H. Rogers, dem, 313. Selectmen, Frederick D. Scamman, rep, 353; Everett P. Hanson, dem, 307. Auditor, John H. Card, rep, 344; Edward H. F. Smith, dem, 317. Charles F. Merrill, rep, is elected to the school committee. Charles E. Jordan, rep, John S. Leavitt, dem and citizen, Harvey W. Murch, dem, were elected Selectmen.

TAUNTON. Moderator, Jonathan N. Mason, G. H. Briggs; Clerk, Geo. A. Wilson; Treasurer, N. D. Bolster; Collector, John Black; School Committee, Dr. S. B. Morse. All republicans except the second Selectman.

BOWDOINHAM. Moderator, Samuel Donell; Selectmen, D. G. Cornish, A. S. Purington, T. C. Maxwell; Supt. of Schools, Carrie H. Kendall; Treasurer, James B. Frost; Clerk, C. W. Smith; Constables, T. J. Crocker, P. K. Millay, D. P. Allen, Samuel Donell, Alexander Southerland.

ETNA. E. J. Friend, Moderator; Joseph E. Friend, Clerk; I. S. Dunton, Wm. H. Locke, D. A. Sylvester, Selectmen, etc.; Joseph E. Friend, Treasurer; E. W. Dyer, Supervisor; Otis C. Friend, Constable and Collector. Politics did not enter into the meeting.

CARMEL. C. L. Haines, Moderator; F. M. Simpson, Town Clerk; F. A. Simpson, R. A. Robinson, Alfred Getchell, Selectmen; Benj. Robinson, Treasurer; W. A. Swan, Supervisor of Schools; Paul Ruggles, Collector; J. A. Robinson, Collector. Party lines not drawn.

FRANKPORT. Hayward Pierce, Moderator; Upton Treat, Clerk; Selectmen, Daniel Treat, Jr., Hiram Treat, Edward Trundy; Treasurer, Upton Treat; Collector, James Riley; Superintendent of Schools, H. Trundy.

WINTERPORT. Moderator, E. F. Blaisdell; Town Clerk, B. P. Hall; Selectmen, James Wardwell, A. H. Hall, Geo. W. Ritchie; Collector and Treasurer, B. P. Hall; Supervisor of Schools, Geo. Wardwell; Overseers of the poor, J. F. Ellingwood, A. W. Hardy, J. L. Norton; Auditor of Accounts, E. C. Arey; Superintendent of Schools, W. H. Littlefield.

BUCKSPORT. Moderator, T. C. Woodman, Clerk, Wm. H. Pilsbury; Selectmen, G. W. McAllister, Joseph Tillock and M. T. Jones; Treasurer, Geo. Reed.

READFIELD. J. B. Mayhew, W. C. Records and Nelson D. Gorden, Selectmen. All republicans.

LINCOLNVILLE. Moderator, Chas. A. Metcalf; Clerk, G. Roberts, Jr.; Treasurer, D. S. Springer; Selectmen, Thos. Holmes, H. W. Cunningham, J. A. Emerson; Auditor, Chas. A. Metcalf; Agent, Jas. H. Chase; Supervisor, Prescott Keyes, Jr.; Collector, S. H. Ring.

HARPSWELL. Moderator M. Russell, dem., B. W. Stetson, rep., Selectmen and Assessors; John T. Glover, dem., M. C. Osgood, rep., Clerk and Treasurer; Laura F. Stetson, Supervisor of Schools; J. C. C. Fletcher, rep., Collector and Constable.

MANCHESTER. Selectmen, Willis H. Wing, Frank J. Hewins, Lindley Hammond; Supervisor of Schools, Geo. E. Hewins; Collector and Treasurer, Joseph G. Sampson; Clerk, George N. Kilbreth; Moderator, Sullivan Kilbreth. Party lines were not drawn.

FAIRFIELD. Moderator, G. G. Weeks, rep; Town Clerk, F. E. McFadden, dem.; Selectmen, A. H. Duren, dem., D. C. Hall, rep., E. Greene, rep.; Collector, H. E. Tuck, rep.

HIRAM. Moderator, Almon Young; clerk, Wm. F. Greene; Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers, Oliver Adams, George F. Stanley, John W. Hubbard; Treasurer, Charles B. Davis; Constable, R. G. Greene; Supervisor, Dr. J. L. Bennett. All republicans.

SIDNEY. J. K. Hastings, greenback, Moderator; J. S. Grant, greenback, Town Clerk; Selectmen, C. H. Lovejoy, rep., Martin L. Reynolds, rep., Alphonso T. Ladd, greenback; Edward B. Wyman, Treasurer; Ambrose Sawtelle, rep., Supervisor of Schools.

WILTON. Moderator, D. G. Bean; Clerk, L. F. Allbee; Selectmen, Gilbert Miller, Enoch Bridgen, S. K. Wellman; School committee, Willis Allen and George B. Coutier; Treasurer, G. H. Bass; Collector, C. N. Adams. All republicans but G. B. Courtier.

PHILLIPS. N. T. Noble, Moderator; B. T. Parker, Clerk; James Morrison, Jr., D. Parks Brackett, N. B. Stevens, Selectmen; Chas. Davis, Treasurer; P. A. Sawyer, Superintendent of Schools; M. C. Kelley, Constable and Collector.

ROME. Moderator, O. H. Johnson; Clerk, John H. Merritt; Selectmen, Joseph H. Nash, Roscoe Vaughan, B. F. Parker; Treasurer, Warren Leland; Supervisor, Frank P. Stone; Collector, Wm. A. Small. All republicans.

For the Maine Farmer.

Europe Revisited—No. 18.

PARIS.

Paris is unquestionably the most beautiful city in Europe, and perhaps it will be safe to call it the most beautiful in the world. It has the most splendid and extensive public parks and gardens, the most magnificent palaces and other public buildings, and the widest and most highly ornamented avenues, called boulevards, of any city in the world. There are narrow streets and lanes, equalled in dirtiness, wickedness and misery in Paris to an extent almost unequalled; but its outward beauty and splendor still remains. It has a population of about two and a quarter millions, exceeded in numbers only by London in the civilized world.

History says that Paris, when the Romans conquered Gaul, they found a tribe called the Parisii on the banks of the river Seine, who had a wretched village on an island where called Lutetia. The Romans conquered the island, made it their headquarters, several emperors resided there more or less, the population overflowed to each bank of the river, and eventually the city took the name of Paris. The first boulevards were avenues made where the old city walls had stood, until the city had outgrown the walls. The word originally meant bulwarks, but is now applied to broad public avenues. In the reign of Louis XIV. they were magnificent grand, eighty new streets were constructed in Paris. Louis Napoleon distinguished himself by opening wide boulevards, regardless of expense, which greatly added to the beauty of the city. One cannot see a finer street than the Champs Elysees, which is a place of resort for fashionable people, and increasing its attractions.

We had but six days to spend in and around Paris. One cannot see a large city with all its various objects of interest in that limited time. We were obliged to direct our attention to a few of the scenes and matters which appeared most worthy of notice.

BASTILLE.

We had a pleasant conductor, who spoke English quite well, and was very accommodating. We had a comfortable carriage provided, seating only our party of two, our conductor and the driver. One of the first objects we visited was the "Column of July," erected on the spot where the Bastille formerly stood. Bastille was the old French name for a strong castle. It was subsequently made to be applied only to the structure in Paris. It was originally a castle or fortress, built 500 years ago, to defend Paris against the English when they occupied part of France. Two hundred years later it came to be used as a State prison, and was then surrounded with vast buttressed walls, 80 feet in height. On each of its longer sides it had four towers of five stories each, and in these and in dungeons under ground, the prisoners were kept. It would contain but 70 or 80 prisoners. These rarely consisted of criminals or persons of the lower ranks, but victims of political despotism, court intrigue, ecclesiastical tyranny or family quarrels. So completely were they secluded from the world that they were often forgotten, and even the cause of their imprisonment could not be ascertained. In the reigns of Louis XIV and XV, the prison was filled up with victims. Its walls were ten feet thick, and its battlements were surmounted by heavy cannon. It was garrisoned by about 140 men. But there came a day, at the commencement of the French revolution, July 14, 1789, when an immense multitude assembled before this fortress of tyranny and demanded its surrender. The demand was refused. The crowd cut the great chains of the outer drawbridge, and speedily took the first court. The garrison repulsed the attack on the second court with great slaughter, but they were at last compelled to surrender. The next day the populace commenced pulling down the walls; it was a labor of love, and they persisted until the whole structure was destroyed. On the spot was subsequently erected the "Column of July." It is 154 feet high, and stands on a massive base and pedestal of white marble. The column is of bronze. 13 feet in diameter, with an interior staircase leading to the top. The base is ornamented with figures in relief, and on the column are the names in gilt letters of over 600 persons who were killed in the conflict, and who are buried in the vaults. It is surmounted by a globe on which stands the Genius of Liberty.

"A mighty winged divinity,
In one mass holding out a flaming torch,
And in the other a great broken chain,
As one who hurls the fragments far behind him,"

symbolizing the diffusion of light, and the broken chains of slavery.

ANOTHER MONUMENT.

Paris is rich in columns, mementoes, statues and arches. But not satisfied with what they had, they have erected a new memorial in honor of the present Republic. It is not a column, but rather an ornamented and sculptured monument, built of light colored stone, and finished in elegant architectural style. It is about the height of the column of July, and is surmounted by figures emblematic of republican freedom and progress.

We passed in our drive a gloomy looking castellated building, called the Roquette which has been used for long generations and is still used as a prison for criminals. On the opposite side of the street was a similar building, devoted to the reformation of juvenile offenders. Between the two, stands the apparatus used for the spot where public executions formerly took place.

CEMETERY OF PERE LA CHAISE.

In approaching the entrance of this famous cemetery, one is struck with the long line of shops displaying every species of mourning goods, black drapery, wreaths of artificial flowers, strings of dark beads, which are worn by hand on the monuments of the deceased, and also numerous manufactories of tombstones.

The grounds occupied by the cemetery are very beautiful, and are ornamented with trees and shrubbery in profusion. From the front gate, the terraces rise in regular gradation until the summit is reached.

The cemetery is in the east part of the city, and contains 110 acres. It derives its name from La Chaise, who for 34 years was the father confessor of Louis XIV, and who had his residence on this spot. In 1804, it was changed to a cemetery, and has since been enlarged. The slope of the hill has been terraced into alleys, streets, avenues, and crowded with tombs. Here are buried the families of that part of Paris, and it is a favorite cemetery for all the wealthy in the city. Vaults are built twelve feet are allowed for a grave, and the cost for the right is about $100. Formerly the poor were buried here in pits containing 100 or 200 bodies, and all in one grave. Others obtained a temporary privilege of a burial lot, at the price of $10, but the bodies and stones must be removed at the end of five years. This practice has now ceased, and this and the two other public cemeteries in Paris are used only for perpetual burials. The poorer classes are now buried in cemeteries outside of the city.

The prevailing style of monuments is rather unsightly to an American, resembling nearly a sentry box about four feet square, with a glass or lattice door in front. The inscriptions are in the interior, except their certificates will be found on the monuments are more or less hung with wreaths of faded flowers and of dark colored beads. Once a year a day is set apart for these mementoes to be visited and placed. On that day the cemetery is thronged by mourners.

The monument of Abelard and Eloise is in the form of a marble portico with light Corinthian pillars. They will be remembered as the passionate but unfortunate lovers separated by cruel force, and each immured in monastic seclusion from which death alone released them. The monument is old and weather worn, but probably visited by more pilgrims than any other shrine in the cemetery, and is garlanded with fresh flowers.

The tomb of Marshal Ney, a victim of tyranny, was marked only by a rude covering of stone, and a stranger would have chiselled the word "Ney," with a Latin motto.

From the summit of the cemetery one can view all Paris spread out like a map before him. Here we behold the gayest city of the world, its streets crowded with fashionable equipages and careless throngs intent on the pursuit of pleasure or of gain; and to think how brief the period that will pass before the gayest and most careless will occupy some of these little spaces in this silent house of the dead!

But even though a cemetery, it is a beautiful place. Art has combined with nature to produce a scene of loveliness that a burial place can possess.

"Sweet nature ne'er forgets
Her buried sons, but covers their summer couch
With flowers and with verdure, filling autumn's hand
Drop lingering garlands of its latest leaves,
Bind glorious spring flowers in the premature bud
To bring their type of immortality."

NOTRE DAME.

The great cathedral of Notre Dame (Our Lady) stands on the island of *La Cite*, its location is low, and it is hemmed in by lofty buildings. Formerly it was approached by thirteen steps, but now the adjacent ground has been raised to about the level of the floor, which further dwarfs its appearance. It is a little over four hundred feet long, and one hundred and fifty feet wide. The roof is supported by 75 pillars, many of which are round. The sculptures and statuary are very numerous and fine. The great organ has more than 5000 pipes. Monuments of cardinals and archbishops abound. There are two towers 223 feet high, commanding views of the river Seine with its bridges, and of the most prominent public edifices.

A report in the Bureau of Public Works for the year 1883 shows that the number of bodies found in the Seine was 138, of which 48 were identified by relatives or friends, and of the most prominent public edifices.

The cemetery is in the east part of the city, and contains 110 acres. It derives its name from La Chaise, who for 34 years was the father confessor of Louis XIV, and who had his residence on this spot. In 1804, it was changed to a cemetery, and has since been enlarged. The slope of the hill has been terraced into alleys, streets, avenues, and crowded with tombs. Here are buried the families of that part of Paris, and it is a favorite cemetery for all the wealthy in the city. Vaults twelve feet are allowed for a grave, and the cost for the right is about $100. Formerly the poor were buried here in pits containing 100 or 200 bodies, and all in one grave. Others obtained a temporary privilege of a burial lot, at the price of $10, but the bodies and stones must be removed at the end of five years. This practice has now ceased, and this and the two other public cemeteries in Paris are used only for perpetual burials. The poorer classes are now buried in cemeteries outside of the city.

The prevailing style of monuments is rather unsightly to an American, resembling nearly a sentry box about four feet square, with a glass or lattice door in front. The inscriptions are in the interior, except their certificates will be found on the monuments are more or less hung with wreaths of faded flowers and of dark colored beads. Once a year a day is set apart for these mementoes to be visited and placed. On that day the cemetery is thronged by mourners.

The monument of Abelard and Eloise is in the form of a marble portico with light Corinthian pillars. They will be remembered as the passionate but unfortunate lovers separated by cruel force, and each immured in monastic seclusion from which death alone released them. The monument is old and weather worn, but probably visited by more pilgrims than any other shrine in the cemetery, and is garlanded with fresh flowers.

The tomb of Marshal Ney, a victim of tyranny, was marked only by a rude covering of stone, and a stranger would have chiselled the word "Ney," with a Latin motto.

From the summit of the cemetery one can view all Paris spread out like a map before him. Here we behold the gayest city of the world, its streets crowded with fashionable equipages and careless throngs intent on the pursuit of pleasure or of gain; and to think how brief the period that will pass before the gayest and most careless will occupy some of these little spaces in this silent house of the dead!

But even though a cemetery, it is a beautiful place. Art has combined with nature to produce a scene of loveliness that a burial place can possess.

"Sweet nature ne'er forgets
Her buried sons, but covers their summer couch
With flowers and with verdure, filling autumn's hand
Drop lingering garlands of its latest leaves,
Bind glorious spring flowers in the premature bud
To bring their type of immortality."

CATACOMBS.

Our conductor applied for leave for us to visit the catacombs, but it was not the week for such visits, and we were excluded by red tape. The catacombs were formerly very extensive lime stone quarries, and underlie a large part of Paris on the left bank of the Seine. They have long been disused as quarries, and are now occupied as receptacles of the bones of the deceased removed from old churches and other burial places, and are well and systematically arranged. So extensive are these excavations that columns have had to be erected in them to prevent the sinking of the ground in some neighborhoods, and men have lost their lives by wandering in them without a guide. H. K. B.

At the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Sunday, Rev. Mr. Talmage admitted 139 new members into the church, making a total membership of 2500, the largest of any church in the United States.

For the Maine Farmer.

Notes by a Traveling Correspondent.

Ira D. Sturges, Esq., of Augusta, showed me the other day some of his nice sheep on his farm at Vassalboro', where he has 400 Cotswold Mixed. His stock of Jerseys consists of calves, heifers, cows and steers. They are all worthy an examination, especially the cows. His buildings are constructed with all the modern conveniences and improvements. There are seven barns, some of them more than 100 feet in length, finished inside and out equal to any house, well painted and with cupolas and weather vanes, and with their surroundings of beautiful grounds are good enough for dwelling houses. It is a credit to Vassalboro' and Augusta to claim such a man as Mr. Sturges as a resident within their borders.

G. I. Hawes and W. N

Kennebec County News.

...erville has just had a most suc-
...A. R. Fall.
...school at Oak Grove, Vassalboro',
...ed with twenty scholars.
...n-years-old daughter of Mr. Geo.
...Albion, broke her hip while coast-

...Governor has re-nominated A. D.
...Judge of the Municipal Court,
...ll.
...L. Dudley, and M. L. Getchell of
...th, have gone to Canada after

...H. C. Nelson, Waterville, the well
...horse dealer, returned from Ken-
...st week, hale and hearty.
...re pleased to know that Capt. J.
...eld of the Waterville Sentinel, who
...sick for several weeks, is recover-

...erville are now paying the
...t prices:—For butter, 30 to 35 cts.
...4 to 15 cts.; potatoes, 35 to 40 cts.;
...cts.; apples, about $3.50 per bbl.
...third District Republican Conven-
...chosen delegates to the Chicago
...ion, and nominate a member of
...n, will be held at Waterville,
...th.
...7. Ward & Co. have shipped from
...ro' station within the last two
...ven car loads of apples of 150 bbls.
...here has been but little fluctuation
...rice of green apples the past

...master Palmer was married in
...t week, to Miss Ellen Sawyer,
...known school teacher, and left
...forenoon train bound west, on
...day, to spend the honeymoon in

...Charles Sager of Gardiner, prom-
...ive $1,000 to the Gardiner Library
...tion, if the balance of the sum need-
...t is from the city, it could be raised.
...s been $2,800 subscribed, sufficient
...e entire indebtedness.

...he evening of January 30th, while
...ty of Edward T. Hatch who re-
...North street, Farmingdale, were
...r in their home, the clothes of
...ch took fire from an open grate
...which she was kneeling. Before
...nce were extinguished she was
...tly burned. During all these
...e lady has suffered intensely, until
...me to her relief on Saturday last.

...Saturday, Mr. R. G. Baker of Al-
...ommitted suicide by cutting his
...with a razor. He committed the
...le on the hay mow of his barn.
...was about 45 years of age, and
...wo sons. Since the death of his
...April he has appeared despondent
...been broken down in health.
...ore committing the deed he re-
...to his sister that the last hope was

...unknown man who pretended to be
...in horses, has been in Waterville,
...ro', and Winslow the past few
...king at good horses for sale.
...reated in royal style by horsemen
...farmers, who drove him about the
...He finally decided to take several

Items of Maine News.

A woman recently exhibited in Belfast, a boy about four years old who is said to have a skin like an alligator.

The following from Maine graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College, Friday: Chas. A. Bills, S. S. Costellow, Frederick O. Sawyer.

Every Maine creditor of the Shaws has substantially come into the arrangment for settlement, most of them accepting the forty per cent. proposition.

James Ware of North Bucksport, attended a meeting Sunday evening. On returning to his home he sat down in a chair and almost instantly expired.

Mrs. E. C. Cole of Biddeford, a widow lady, committed suicide, Tuesday, by taking poison. She was discovered in the act, but could not be restrained.

Herman Rich, son of Mr. N. Rich, of Portland, fell a distance of ten feet from the roof of a building, Saturday morning, and broke a leg below the knee.

The closing up of the Waldoboro' National Bank has called the attention of the people of that town to the necessity of establishing there a savings bank.

The man named Houghton, who committed suicide at Niagara Falls, Sunday, was Mr. Samuel Houghton of Byron, Maine, who was a guide and hunter at the Lakes.

The Bodwell Granite Company at Vinalhaven, have about completed their contract for the Chicago Board of Trade building. The last stones are in the hands of the stone cutters.

Three men, while crossing the river at Bath in a small boat, Saturday noon, were capsized by an ice floe and Alexander McCray was drowned. He leaves a wife and five children.

The lumber cut on the Passadumkeag the present season, is estimated at 7,100,000 feet, of which 1,560,000 feet will be pine, 110,000 juniper, 120,000 cedar, 2,350,000 hemlock and 2,960,000 spruce.

While Francis York, a stone mason at Biddeford, was on Saturday last engaged in removing a portion of a ledge he was buried beneath a huge mass of boulders, and so crushed that he died the same night.

The Portland fleet in the cod fishery alone last year gave employment to 52 vessels manned by 700 men, which landed 122,000 quintals, over one half of the total amount landed at all the ports on the Maine coast.

George Savage of Biddeford, a breakman on the Boston and Maine railroad, was instantly killed by coming in contact with an overhead bridge just as his train was entering the Dover station, Wednesday night.

On Saturday, Judge Goddard retired from the office of Postmaster of Portland, which he has held for twelve years, and Mr. Clark H. Barker assumed the duties of the position to which he was lately appointed.

The Ladies' Society of South Bristol wanted a house for the hearse, and accordingly a general invitation was issued to carpenters and joiners for volunteer aid. Before night the house was built and painted.

The new Mt. Kineo House at Moosehead Lake, now under construction, will be completed and opened to business on the 15th of July. Previous to that time parties will be cared for in the Annex erected last season.

An examination having been made by experts of the Penobscot river water, which is furnished to the people of Bangor for drinking purposes, they pronounce it "the best and purest source of supply available for the city of Bangor."

A Bangor man put some poison on some bread and put it in the cellar to poison the rats; his wife, thinking it rather wasteful, put the bread in the swill; the next morning instead of having dead rats, to his great surprise he found a dead hog.

William Brown of Isleboro, attempted suicide, Wednesday morning, by shooting himself. He fired twice but neither wound has yet proved fatal, although the doctor has little hopes of his recovery. He has become insane at times.

Mrs. Betsey L. Moody of Cash's Corner, Cape Elizabeth, celebrated her 102d birthday, Thursday, at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Francis Cash. She has three children, fourteen grand-children, 30 great-grand-children, and six great, great-children living.

The schooner A. H. Hulbert of New Haven, laden with ice, bound to Cambridge, Maryland, got ashore at Boothbay while hauling out from the wharf, Wednesday night. She laid on the rock eight hours. She is off and leaking badly, and must discharge to repair.

Joseph Desotelle, who received injuries on the Pepperell mill, on the 18th, necessitating the amputation of all of the fingers of the right hand, died Saturday at Biddeford. After the fingers were removed mortification set in and the hand was amputated above the wrist.

While boring a well on his farm in Fryeburg, John M. Coffin found a hemlock log, far below the surface, in excellent preservation. A neighbor of his, Moses Bemis, while digging a well, found a rock maple in good condition. The logs had probably lain there for centuries.

The Penobscot Lumbering Association have chosen the following officers: President, Hon. Wm. B. Hayford; Clerk and Treasurer, Abram Moor; Directors, J. W. Palmer, John Morrison, C. G. Sterns, J. N. Hodgkins, Wm. H. Strickland and J. Fred Webster.

Patents were issued Tuesday, to Maine inventors as follows: Orison Huff, Woodford's, for pocket knife; Frederic M. Lilly, Portland, for pocket knife; Geo. W. Davis, Freeport, for watchman's electric time recording system; Gilbert L. Bailey, Portland, for reel fastening for fishing rods.

Tuesday, Willie Allen, a boy sixteen years of age, and son of the cleaner in the Maine Central engine house at Oldtown, was caught under the cow catcher of an engine which was moving from the house and both legs were broken above the knees. His limbs were set and the attending physicians say if the boy has sufficient vitality he will recover.

The ship Romeo of Bath, Maine, which sailed from Philadelphia on August 10th, for Hiogo, Japan, was wrecked on January 3d, in lat. 8 long. 16.6 east, within one week's run from her destination. She had 730,000 gallons of refined oil in cases, valued at $71,225. She was valued at $135,000, and was not insured.

Calvin Herrick, son of Nathan Herrick of Brownville, had three fingers sawed off a few days ago while at work in the Match Factory. Master Eddie Chase, son of E. L. Chase lies in a very critical condition, caused by a very bad bruise on his head. One of his jaws was broken, on the 19th.

The new asylum being erected at Great Works by William T. Pearson is rapidly approaching completion, and will be finished by another month. The new mill stands between the old one and the pulp mill, adjoining the former, and the two together are larger than any other saw mill in New England.

The schooner "Jane," of Bangor, Me., bound to Providence from Perth Amboy, with 200 tons of coal, struck a rock Thursday night, while putting into New Haven, Conn., and sank. She had a crew of four men including Capt. A. G. Phillips of Bangor, who owned one half the vessel, which is a total wreck. The men took to the rigging where they remained till rescued by small boats.

The new Department Commander G. A. R., Benj. Williams, has made the following appointments on his staff: D. Horace Holman, Post 7, Lewiston, Assistant Adjutant General; B. F. Beals, Post 47, Auburn, Assistant Quartermaster General; John F. Foster, Post 12, Bangor, Inspector; Geo. N. Jenkins, Post 46, Paris, Chief Muster Officer; H. H. Burbank, Post 36, Sach, Judge Advocate.

On the occasion of Gov. Roble's visit to Lamonia Thursday week, to institute a grange, among those who embraced the opportunity to shake his hand was "Uncle Hazen Whitaker, in his ninety-third year, who walked over a mile on the treacherous ice to see the Governor. It is needless to add the old gentleman was heartily received, and it is difficult to say which was more highly pleased with the call, the Governor or his caller.

In the U. S. Court at Portland, Cyrus B. Starbird and five others, charged with conspiring to defraud the Government by combining to suppress competition at an auction sale of sheep by the Government, at Moose River, were fined $25 each and costs. It was proved that the respondents made restitution to the Improvers. Herbert J. Baxton of Bangor, was fined $100 and costs for using the mills for fraudulent purposes. Failing to pay his fine, he was committed to jail.

The New England Ship Building Company has just contracted to build a missionary boat of 400 tons burden, for the church. The Sunday schools will pay for it. The engine will be built at the Goss Martin Iron Works. It will go to Islands in the Sandwich Islands. The Company has also two schooners, of about 600 tons each, to build for Taunton parties. The 1000 ton schooner for Capt. Jesse Freeman, a Cape Cod man, is on the stocks. It will go into the fruiting trade. A schooner of about 400 tons is also building for Mr. Freeman from Wards, and others.

...ROLOGICAL. February was remark-
...for its high temperature and its great
...e. The mean heat of the month for
...7's 20°.66, this year 25°.48, an ex-
...of 4°.82. There has been four days
...in which exceeded the present year
...ith. The warmest one was in 1840,

...greatest moisture, rain and melted
...of any February on record was in
...47 inches. With this exception,
...ity of the present year with its 7.39
...is far greater than any other. The mean
...e of the month is 3.41, this year,
...exceeds of 3.88 inches.

...ys, rain and melted snow, 7.59 inches.
...83 inches.
...ys; foul, 11; variable, 9.
...observed, 8, on the 1st, and A. M. of the
...25th.
...ain, and, 3 Parhelia (Mock Sun) one col-
...on 16.
...Halo on the 5d,
...on the 6th and 8th,
...r of days on which rain or snow fell, 20.
...do do snow fell, 8.
...r of days on which cloudiness averaged 0.8
...on 3d.
...closed 28 days.
...eighing 29 days.
...ding winds, E. E. and N.
...of snow at close of month, 80 in.
...ighest barometer, 30°
...and ocean level, 309.655
...on the 16th, 304.750
...on the 28th, 299.105
...Range, 5.545
...of all observations, 302.177
...do extremes, 297.19
...do all observations, 49°.84
...heat on the 18th and 20th, 64°.
...do on the 16th, 18°.
...Range, 46°.
...ighest 59°; lowest, 28°.45' 59°
...above the sea, 5ft.
...ade. G.

...S IN A NUTSHELL. The stock-
...of the Watertown, Mass., National
...have voted to reduce the capital
...rom $200,000 to $100,000 on account
...impairment of its capital by the de-
...of Cashier Cobb. The wreck
...steamer City of Columbus has en-
...disappeared.—Contributions in
...lphia for the flood sufferers aggre-
...0,000.—Mrs. Mary Brown, widow
...John Brown of Harper's Ferry noto-
...led Friday.—It is said that orders
...en issued to Gen. Graham to retreat
...okat and arrange for the immediate
...of his troops to England.—The
...of the dynamite plots are supposed
...be American.—The snow has
...much damage in eastern Canada.
...bodies have been destroyed by the
...weather.—Heavy snow storms are
...d in Dakota.—Gov. Cleveland of
...as signed the bill prohibiting con-
...for the labor of convicts.—The
...licut State Prison is terribly crowd-
...there are only 373 cells and 325 con-
...The insane hospital at Middleton is
...rowded.

...REME COURT. The March term of
...reme Judicial Court, Judge Libbey
...ing, commenced at the court house
...city, Monday. Following is a list of
...rors: Ralph L. Baker, Albion;
...of G. Bartlett, Belgrade; Hen-
...Chapman, China; A. F. Cressey,
...erron; Eugene A. Drummond,
...lle; J. Frank Elden, Waterville;
...Foster, Winthrop; Hubbard Gold-
...Jr., West Gardiner; Fred A. Ham-
...aterville; Geo. Herman, Rome;
...D. Knox, Gardiner; Roscoe A. Mar-
...Litton; Elijah McFarland, Augusta;
...Robbins, Augusta; Lowell
...Clinton;
...yfield vs. Selectman of Waterville.
...n for plff. Webb for deft. The
...is a government clerk, at Washing-
...and hour to report, because the sub-
...en would not allow him to vote at
...national election. On trial.

...S IN MAINE. The house and junk
...W. H. Saunders, at Bar Harbor, took
...day morning. Mr. Saunders was at
...ple and his wife, with a baby six
...old and three little children, was in
...in bed. Mrs. Saunders discovered
...rushed out with the babe, the three
...llowing. Mr. Saunders heard the
...shed in and put each of his little
...t of a window, but not before one
...a was fearfully burned, and soon af-
...s died. Mr. Saunders burned
...hands badly. They lost all
...only the clothes they had on.—The
...uildings of A. J. Hewey in Sandy
...Plantation were burned Wednesday;
...ly caught of farm crops. Loss
...insured $600. The fire caught from
...mney. This was the old Half-way
...Rangeley.—The Searsmont sash
...and factory owned by Messrs. Fuller
...ckey, was burned Thursday. Loss
...e; insured $1,200.

Items of General News.

The President has approved the act making all public roads and highways post roads.

The sixth anniversary of the coronation of Pope Leo has just been observed at Rome.

Robert Smith and his wife were suffocated by coal gas at New Bedford, Mass., Saturday.

An official examination of the new government building in Chicago, shows it in poor condition.

Lieutenant Danenhower, late of the Jeannette, is to be married to Miss Helen Sloan, of Oswego, March 11th.

In the case of Salmi Morse of New York, found dead, the jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

The mill strikers at Fall River have lost $100,000 by the strike. Nearly 2,800 operatives are out of work through it.

More of the freight of the City of Columbus has been recovered. The shore at Gay Head is strewn with wreckage from the steamer.

The prohibitory liquor bill having passed both branches of the Iowa legislature, has received the signature of the Governor, and now becomes a law.

It is announced that a great stagnation exists in the shipping interests upon Tyne. Vessels are idle to the number of 124, and 1540 men are out of employment.

The U. S. Court has decided the Legal Tender act valid and constitutional, and that Treasury notes reissued under it are a legal tender in payment of all debts.

Utica, N. Y., was scourged by fire, Sunday, with a loss of $800,000. It started in the shoe manufactory of H. J. Holbrook & Co., and swept forward, consuming stores and offices.

The Governor of Texas Saturday issued a proclamation establishing quarantine on the coast of Texas, beginning May 1st. It applies to vessels from any port south of the 30th degree of north latitude.

The bronze statue of General R. E. Lee, recently cast in New York, is one of the largest bronze statues ever made in this country. It cost twenty-five thousand dollars, and is fifteen and a half feet high.

Suits have been entered against the Corneliville Iron and Coal Company by five widows whose husbands were killed by the recent explosion at the West Leissering shaft. Damages are laid at $15,000 in each case.

During the storm of Thursday night in Boston, a five story brick building on Merrimac street, owned by Lemuel Ham & Co., machinists, was practically ruined with all its contents by fire. The building was occupied by machinists and boiler makers. Total loss, $95,000.

Frank Rand, the most notorious bandit in the West, who has been serving a life sentence in the penitentiary at Joliet, Ill., made a murderous assault on Deputy Warden McDonald, Saturday. Rand was shot and seriously wounded and McDonald is lying in a critical condition.

In a few weeks all liquor places in Springfield, Mass., must be closed according to the decision of Judge Pynchon, in which no liquors can be sold which contain three per cent. or more of alcohol. The breweries are now making a hop beer which is to be substituted for lager.

During the past year or two there has been a very perceptible falling off in the horse trade between Canada and the Provinces and the United States. This is on account of the duty, which is 20 per cent. In northern Vermont the same grade of horses can be obtained without the duty.

Marshall T. Polk, ex-treasurer of Tennessee, who was convicted last July and sentenced to thirteen years' imprisonment for embezzling $400,000 from the State, died suddenly at his home in Nashville, Friday night, while conversing with his family. His case was again to come before the courts this week.

The petition recently circulated among creditors of the Pacific Bank, Boston, asking for an investigation of the alleged collusion of Bank Examiner Needham and Comptroller Knox with the directors of said bank to defraud creditors, was sent to Congressman Morse at Washington, Saturday, with 100 signatures.

Two masked men, Friday night, entered the house of Benj. H. Wells, five miles from Windsor, Mo., and shot and killed John E. Wells, aged 65, in the presence of his wife. They demanded money on entering, and not waiting for an answer, shot Wells. They secured no booty but a silver watch. There is no clue.

The introduction of water works into the town of Woodstock, N. B., marks an important epoch in its history. The water is to be pumped from the St. John river above the town through which it is to be distributed in pipes. Water was let into the mains last week and four powerful streams thrown through hose attached to hydrants on Main and King streets.

The extensive works of the United States Stamping Company in Portland, Conn., were burned Saturday night. The place had no fire department, and the flames had their own way. The buildings, five in number, covering about two acres, were totally consumed. Loss, $400,000. The total insurance is $225,000, in about forty different companies.

Five fires occurred in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday night. The most destructive was that at the Chemical Works of Powers & Weightman, the largest of the kind in the country, which was totally destroyed. Coon Bros., produce commission merchants, were damaged $10,000; Echo Carpet Mill Co., $25,000. Total loss of the three fires, $2,000,000.

"How are the mighty fallen!" The Great Eastern has at last succumbed to fate, and has been purchased by the British government for use as a coal hulk at Gibraltar. As a freight and passenger vessel she has been a gigantic failure, the only bright spot in her history being her usefulness at one time in laying submarine cables.

New York's new water supply will cost from $35,000,000 to $50,000,000. The works will be located in Westchester county, 35 miles from the city. A dam 300 feet high will form a reservoir of 58 billion gallons capacity. New York city daily consumes 100,000,000 gallons of water, and when the new reservoir is completed the capacity for storage will reach 400,000,000 gallons daily.

Nearly all the river plantations for a distance of 100 miles above New Orleans, La., are under water. Below the city the flooded district consists of 90 miles, and on the west side all except a few elevated places are covered. The loss to planters is enormous. Very few levees have stood. The water has spread out like a sea to the swamps and highlands. There is much suffering among the colored people.

At a meeting of the Baptist church on Columbian street, Saturday night, Mr. Millis stated that there was a debt of $55,000 resting upon the church and it was his great desire that it should be wiped out. Years ago he had contributed to a fund to run each year to purchase a farm to which he could retire in his old age, and this amount he would now give toward the cancellation of the debt. He then called for Lexington, Mass., to turn E. Wylie of Warren.

Died.

In this city, at the Insane Hospital, Feb. 25, Lewis B. Dodge of Belfast, aged 20 years, 7 months.

In Lamoine, Feb. 26, Mr. Darley Whipley, about 24 years.

In Brunswick, Feb. 26, Capt. Horatio P. Patten, aged 65 years.

In Bingham, Dec. 14, Samuel Walker, aged 63 years, 3 months.

In Belfast, Feb. 21, Augustus M. Robbins, aged 23 years. Twins were born to Mr. Alonzo Pitcher, aged 48 years.

In Bring, Charlena Wentworth, aged 70 years; Feb. 24, Mrs. Harvey Gunn.

In Brewer, Feb. 26, Eliza C. Moriaty, aged 20 years.

In Sancroft, Neb., Feb. 13, Mrs. Allen Paine, wife of Warren Paine, formerly of Bangor and New York, aged 50 years.

In Camden, Feb. 21, Eliza Young, aged 72 years.

In Cushing, Feb. 22, Rebecca McIntyre, aged 86 years, 6 months.

In Corinville, Feb. 20, Zadoc Ireland, aged 84 years, 11 months.

In Dixmont, Feb. 13, Wm. Kerr, aged 86 years.

In Cousins Island, Feb. 26, Mrs. Helen M., wife of Lieutenant Commander Charles Rodgers, U. S. N.

In Canton, Feb. 24, Mrs. Elvira Sawyer, wife of Henry Wright, aged 70 years.

In Davenport, Iowa, Feb. 12, Oliver A. Wooster, formerly of Augusta, Me., aged 50 years.

In Dexter, Feb. 26, Mrs. Moses Hersey, aged 60 years.

In East Surry, Feb. 21, Mrs. Luther Lord, aged 69 years, 10 months.

In Ellsworth, Feb. 20, L. J. Leslie, aged 44 years; Feb. 25, Mrs. John Mosely, aged 68 years.

In East Dixfield, Feb. 24, Mrs. Joseph Hall, aged 73 years.

In Gouldsboro, Feb. 20, John H. Marston, aged 72 years.

In Lamoine, Jan. 29, Louis A. Austin, aged 25 years, 6 months.

In Mariaville, Feb. 25, Mrs. Carlo S. Oakes, aged 23 years, 6 months.

In Mars Hill, Feb. 13, Emily Townsend, aged 39 years; Feb. 16, Walter, son of J. D. and Matilda Burns, aged 16 months.

In Machias, N. Y., Feb. 26, James Appleton, formerly of Machias, aged 71 years.

In Milltown, Feb. 20, John L. Grant, aged 31 years, 6 months, son of Hiram and Mary Grant, formerly of Eastport.

In North Haven, Feb. 17, Wm. B. Greenlaw, aged 81 years.

In New Sharon, Feb. 18, Sarah M. Tinker, wife of Rev. Jeremiah Tinker, aged 71 years, 10 months.

In Philadelphia, Feb. 18, Mary Louise, wife of Rev. Boyd, and daughter of Mary S., and the late W. H. Cochran, Esq., of Camden.

In Pittsfield, Feb. 22, Lydia, wife of Wm. Gould, aged 62 years; Feb. 26, Mrs. Caroline W. Tenney, aged 72 years, 10 months.

In Rockland, Feb. 26, Edith Maud, daughter of Sidney E. and Jennie E. Berry, aged 1 year, 8 months.

In Rockland, Feb. 15, Andrew Newbert, aged 87 years; Feb. 16, Rebecca Moriaud, aged about 45 years.

In Searsmont, Feb. 20, Annabelle, only daughter of Frank E. and Mary E. Lowemon, aged 1 year, 3 months.

The Markets.

Brighton Cattle Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, March 4, 1884.

Amount of stock at market: Cattle, 1136; sheep and lambs, 5646; fat swine 12 005.

Prices of beef cattle per 100 lbs., live weight: Extra quality, $6 62½@7 00; first, $6 00@6 50; second, $5 50@5 87½; third, $4 50@5 25; poorest grades of coarse oxen, bulls, etc., $3 00@4 12½.

Brighton Hides—7@7½c per lb.

Brighton Tallow—5¼c per lb.

Country Hides—Light ones, 6@6½c per lb.; heavy, 6½@7c per lb.

Country Tallow—4@5c per lb.

Calf Skins—11c per lb.

Sheep and Lamb Skins—$1 00@$1 63½ each.

SALES OF CATTLE.

	By Number	Wt. per 100 Live wt.	Av.	Average weight
A. N. Monroe	15	7 25		1419
do	15	7 37½		1467
do	18	7 00		1211
do	20	6 75		1334
do	15	6 80		1097
do	25	6 77		1220
do	15	6 55		1139
J. McFlynn	9	6 75		1346
do	10	6 55		1131
do	4	6 50		1095
E. H. Eames,	5	6 76		1095
do	12	7 00		1153
do	8	6 50		1000
do	8	6 35		1000
J. F. Stetson	4	7 50		1312
do	11	6 50		1010
do	8	6 75		1180
do	6	6 60		1110
E. Farrell.	5	7 00		1350
do	10	6 65		1000
do	8	6 75		1100
do	5	6 55		1025

The supply of cattle brought into market has been light and the demand for butchers' Cattle, although more active than for a week one week ago, and not as active as drovers would wish to see it, a small supply of Cattle for the butchers' trade being all that the demand required. Prices have not materially changed from those noticed one week since, most of the sales to butchers ranging from 6¼@6½c per lb live weight. A few very choice Beeves were sold to butchers at 7¼@7½c per lb, live weight. Cattle suitable for the export trade are usually those of the best quality, at present costing from 7@7½c per lb, live weight.

Sheep and Lambs.—Those from the West were nearly all intended for the Boston markets, a few hundred head being owned by shippers which were for the English markets. Sheep and Lambs still cost high at the West. Sheep cost from 5½@7c. and Lambs 7@8c. per lb., live weight, landed at the yards.

Swine—Western Fat Hogs are costing butchers from 7@7½c per lb., live weight, landed at the slaughter houses. In our number we include all the Western Fat Hogs brought in over the several railroads for the week. Messrs. J. P. Squire & Co., have received 17 car loads, or 1015 Hogs; C. H. North & Co. 38 loads, or 2310; Niles Bros. 11 loads or 1045 Fat Hogs, estimating 75 to the car. Messrs J. P. Squire & Co., slaughtered last week 1500 Fat Hogs at their slaughter house in East Cambridge.

Boston Market.

TUESDAY, March 4.

FLOUR. Prices of Flour are quite steady and firm, but the demand continues quite moderate. The Sales of Western Superfine at $3 00@3 25; common extras $3 25@4 00 and Michigan extras $ 25 @5 75 per bbl., including choice baker's brands. Winter wheats have been selling at $5 00@5 65 for Michigan, 65@6 10 for Ohio and Indiana, $5 25@6 50 for Illinois and St. Louis. Patent spring wheats have been selling at $6 00@7 00 and patent winter wheats at $6 00@6 75 per bbl. Corn Meal is steady at $ 70 per bbl. Rye Flour sells in small lots at $3 50@4 00 per bbl. Oat Meal in demand and sales at $4 50@5 25 for Western, and 5 50@6 25 per bbl. for cut.

GRAIN—Corn, the demand for Corn has been moderate, with very little change. We quote sales as follows: 64@64½ for steamer mixed; 66@66½ for steamer yellow, and 66@68 for high. Oats are in fair demand with little change. Sales of No. 1 and extra white at 48@50c; No. 2 white at 45@45½c; No. 3 white at 44@44½ and mixed at 43@43½c per bush. In Rye the sales have been small at 72@73c per bush. Shorts have been selling at 23; and Fine Feed and Middlings at $23 @25 per ton. Cotton Seed Meal sells at $27 @30.

PROVISIONS. The demand for Pork is steady and prices remain about the same. Packing at the West continues to show a large falling off compared with last year. The sales of prime pork have been at $19 50@19 75; mess at $18 50@19 00; clear and backs at $20 00@21 50 per bbl. Beef has been selling at $12 00@14 00 for mess and extra mess, and $14 50@16 00 for family and plate. Lard has been in fair demand and sales at 10¼@10½c per lb. for city and Western. Smoked Hams have been in steady demand and sales at 13@14c. per lb. as to quality.

PRODUCE. There is a fair demand for choice grades of Butter, but other kinds are in moderate request. The sales of Western and Northern creameries have been 31@33 for choice, and 22@28 for other grades. New York and Vermont dairies at 23@25 for choice and 15@21 for fair and good. Western dairy 20@22c. Eastern 17@20. Cheese is firm and in fair demand, sales of choice at 13@15; fair and good 11@12½; and common 6@9. Eggs are firmer on account of cold weather for nouns days past. We quote the different kinds at 23@24c per doz. Beans are steady and have been in fair demand. Sales of pea at $2 75@3 00 and choice medium at $2@2 70. Yellow Eyes $3 30@3 35. In Canada Peas there have been sales at $1 05@1 10 for choice, common 80@90c Receipts of Potatoes are large for the season, and prices have fallen. We quote Hebrons at 60@65c. for Eastern and Aroostook Rose; 43@46c for Northern Rose; 43@45c Eastern Prolifics, and Burbank's Seedling at 35@45c per bush. Sweet Potatoes at 4 00@5 00 per bbl.

HAY. The market is dull for Hay. Sales of choice Northern and Eastern at $15@16, and medium grades at $13@14 per ton in the cars. Some of the sales have been at $13 50@14 per ton.

Augusta City Market.

WEDNESDAY, March 5.

APPLES—Green $3 00@3 50 per bbl; Russets, $4.00; New90@1 10 cts. per bush.

BEANS—Pea beans $2 75@3 00; Yellow Eyes $3 00@3 10.

BUTTER—Good Firkin Butter sells for 18@20; Ball Butter 20@25.

CHEESE—New 12@13c.

COTTON SEED—Sells at $1 50 per cwt.

EGGS—20@23c per dozen.

FLOUR—$6 50@8 50 per bbl.

GRAIN—Corn 77@80; oats 45@50; barley 75c.

HAY—$9 00@10 00; pressed $12@13.

STRAW—loose $6@8; pressed $8@10.

HONEY—Choice Aroostook honey, none in market.

HIDES AND SKINS—Ox hides over 90 lbs., 7 cts.; between 80 and 90 lbs., 6 cts.; under 80 lbs., 6¼ cts.; bulls and stags, 4 cts.; calf skins, 8 cts.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 05@1 10 per cask; cement $2 60.

LARD—10¼@11¼c.

MEAL—Corn 70@72; rye 90@95.

PRODUCE—Potatoes, 35@40 cents per bushel; onions 90c.@$1 00 per bushel; cabbages $2 00@3 50 per hundred lbs.; Squash, 2c. lb.

PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 10@11c; beef on side 8¼@9c; ham 13@14c; fowls 10@12c; lamb 8@9c; mutton 7@8 veal 10@11c; chickens 18@20c; round hog 8¼@9c.; turkeys 18@20c.

SHORTS—$24@25 per ton.

WOOD PLASTER—Sells at $6 00@6 50 per ton.

Eggs have become more plenty in the market, and sell for 20@22c a dozen. Hogs are very scarce, and nice to be had command 9@9½c a pound. Lambs, Eastern, bring 13@14½c a pound.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, March 5.

APPLES — Evaporated, 16@17; dried Western, 9¼@10; do sliced, 10@10¼c. Eating apples, $3 00@5 00 per bbl.

BUTTER—22@23c for choice family; Vermont, 30@31c per lb.

BEANS—Pea $2 90@3 15; Yellow Eyes $3 25@3 35. Marrow $3 50@3 75 per bbl

CHEESE—Me. and Vermont Factory 9-13@16c; N. Y. Factory, 12@16.

COAL—Stove and Egg $6 50.

FLOUR—Superfine $3 50@4 00; Spring X and XX $5 00@6 00; Michigan Winter X and XX $5 25@6 75; Common Michigan, $6 50@6 75; St. Louis winter patents $6 75 @7 50.

FISH—Cod Ship's $4 00@4 25; Shore $4 50 @5 00; Herring $4 00@4 50; Scaled per bx 16@20c. Mackerel per bbl. Shore No. 2 $14 00@15 50.

GRAIN—Corn, car lots 75c; cots 46; cotton seed, car lots $28 00; cotton seed meal, $28 00@29 00; wheat bran, car lots $23 00@$24 50; sacked bran, bag lots $24 00; middlings, car lots $25 00; middlings, bag lots $26 50; rye, $1 20.

HAY—Fine Old $16@17; do ordinary 10¼@10½ per lb; per cwt 10¼@10½c; pail 11@11½.

PROVISIONS—Fowl 15@17c; Chickens, 20 @22; turkeys 21@22; eggs 20@21 cents; potatoes $2 50@3 00 per bushel; Chicago extra beef $13 50@14 00; pork backs $21 50@22 00; clear $20 50@21 00; hams 13½ @14; covered, 15@16.

Watertown Cattle Market.

TUESDAY, March 4.

Market Beef.—Rec'pts of cattle 800; extra at $8 00@900; first quality 7 00@7 50; second quality at 5 00@6 50; third quality at $4 00@4 50.

STORE CATTLE—Working Oxen per pair at $100@235; milch cows and calves at $30@75; yearling $13@23; two years old at $14@30; three years, $24@45; Farrow Cows $18@30; fancy, $50@80.

SWINE — Receipts 10,000 Western fat Swine, 6½c. 7@8; Northern dressed hogs at 9½c.

Sheep and Lambs—receipts 3,000. Sales of Sheep in lots at 2 50@4 50 each; extra do $5 00@5 50 each; Lambs 6@8¼; Veal Calves 2¼@7½c.

Bangor Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, March 5.

APPLES—Baldwins, per bbl. $3 50@ $3 75; Greenings, per bbl., $3 50@$3 75.

BEANS—Yellow Eyes $3 00@3 10 per bush; Peas, hand picked. $3 00 @3 10.

BUTTER—Best, 34@35c per lb; fair to good, 18@20; good, 22@23c per lb.

EGGS—22c per doz.

GRAIN—Oats 45c per bush; corn 73@75. HAY—$10@11 per ton; pressed $11@12.

POTATOES—Early Rose, per bushel, 35 40@. Burbank, 30@35c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, Round hog per lb. 8@9½c; clear mess per lb. 17@18c.; turkeys, 20@22 cents.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, March 4.

There has been a fair business doing in wool the past week, with steady demand, but prices are about the same. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been at 36@37 for X, 28@39 for XX and 40@41 for XX and above. Michigan fleeces have been quoted at 34@35c per lb, and firm at these prices for good average X. Combing and delaine fleeces are and firm, with sales of fine delaine at 38@41c; fine and No 1 combing at 43@45c per lb, and 30@40c per lb for coarse and medium. Unwashed Wools have been in fair demand, but at a wide range of prices. California wool is quoted at same prices as ruled last spring not over 28c. Pulled wools in fair demand. Sales of choice Eastern and Maine supers at 39@41c, and common and good at 30@38c per lb.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY, March 4

Hogs—Receipts, 10,000 head; shipments, 3400 head; packing at $6 35@6 75; packing and shipping $6 80@7 40; light $ 10@ 6 75; skips at $4 00@6 00.

Cattle—Receipts, 7,000 head; shipments 2,600 hd; good to choice shipping $5 90@ 6 40; exports at $6 50@7 00; common to medium $ 25@6 00.

Sheep—Receipts 4500 head; shipments 600 hd; medium to good, $4 25@5 25; inferior to fair, at $3 50@4 00; choice to extra at $5 00@6 00.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 4.

United States Bonds, 3's, (reg.)	101	
" " New 4½ (reg.)	113½	
" " " (coup.)	113½	
" " New 4's (reg.)	122¾	
" " " (coup.)	123¾	
" " Pacific 6's '95	129	

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 8m41

In the Massachusetts House, Tuesday, the bill providing for biennial elections was defeated, 139 to 87.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a child, she cried for Castoria, When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CHEAPEST FASHION MAGAZINE in the world. 130 large pages, 4 pages new music, 1000 engravings each issue. 50 cents per year; single copies 15 cents. STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER, 8th & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

A GOOD INVESTMENT. One of our prominent business men said to us the other day: "In the years gone by I made my money all run down and could not eat anything; passing your store I saw a pile of Hood's Sarsaparilla in the window, and I got a bottle. After taking it one week, I was hungry, had a rousing appetite, and did her everything. She took three bottles, and it was the best three dollars I ever invested." C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Two negro men and a negro woman were frozen to death during a recent cold spell in Louisiana.

Over-worked Business Men.

As a restorer of exhausted nerve force, it has been demonstrated during the past thirteen years that the new Vitalizing Treatise administered by Drs. Starkey & Palen, 119 Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa., is the most prompt and efficient agent yet discovered by the medical profession. Its use by overworked business and professional men would save many hundreds of lives every year, and give to thousands more the ability to work without the weariness, exhaustion, and peril which now attend them. Pamphlets containing full particulars in regard to the nature and action of this remarkable Treatment, will be mailed free. Write for it.

Special Notices.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds,

Poetry.

Speak Well of Each Other.

Thing of greatest moment often
Rise from trifles light as air,
And thus many gallant beings
Have been hunted to despair
By the venomed voice of gossip, which throws poison everywhere.

Sometimes in our own home circle
Words are spoken thoughtlessly,
Pointing with a shade of reason
Toward a friend's insincerity.
Those few words may gather others till a scandal vast we see.

Sometimes, too, vague hints may waken
Doubts and fears within the soul;
Hints concerning trivial actions
Deep suspicions may unroll,
Plunging some loved ones in troubles which no effort can control.

Yet she may be pure and guileless,
Free from every thought of ill;
But that hint so lily spotless
Grafts its deadly poison still;
Such light words of gossip started may cast a cloud over the young life of

Every one is prone to falter,
Clouds on every heart may fall;
Some grope onward, led by Folly;
Some respond to Duty's call;
Our friends' case we cannot fathom, so should never judge at all.

Speak not ill of friend or lover,
They may prove true in the end;
Best be blind to little failings,
And stand ready to defend;
Always striving to discover some new virtue in our friend.

Burdened by some foul injustice,
Stung by slights that seldom fall,
Innocence is often wounded
By suspicion's fiery ball,
And the vail each day grows thicker through the scandal-bearer's tale.

Then beware of passing gossip;
Light as in the snow-flake's fall,
It will gather in its passage
Till the drift is huge and tall.
So when speaking of a neighbor say good things or none at all.

Our Story Teller.

For the Maine Farmer.

THE LAST RESORT.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY H. M. ESTABROOKE.

I.

After the Peace of Paris in 1763, by which the French Kingdom lost its North American possessions and two wars, one on the sea and in the North American colonies against England, and the other in Germany against Prussia and Hanover—the French army and the fleet suffered a considerable reduction. Many regiments were disbanded, a number of war vessels were broken up, and the officers mustered out of service.

The latter, indeed, had just claims to half pay or its equivalent, yet it was difficult to obtain this; for after two long and unfortunate wars the finances were in a wretched condition. The burden of debt, already enormous, grew greater each day through the mad extravagance of Louis XV. and Poupadour. The controller general of finance—to which high position the unscrupulous Terray had attained—had no little difficulty in raising the immense sums required for the "little pleasures" of the king, as his debaucheries were called. It was an age of corruption and depravity in France. To supply the extravagancies of the court, the people were kept in want of the common necessities of life.

Among the discharged officers were some who by family connections or through distinguished acquaintances succeeded in getting their claims acknowledged. But there were many others who, in spite of every effort, could not do this—men who had grown old and gray in the camp and on the sea, and were now poor, because, though in the royal service, they had scorned to enrich themselves, as many had done, at the expense of honor.

To this class belonged the Chevalier Auriac of St. Malo, who as captain of the frigate *Alcides* had done valiant service in the American waters against the English from whom he had received a severe wound. He had lost his own little fortune in this service, and had gained no booty in the war; for he had maintained strict discipline on his vessel at all times, and engaged in no plundering expeditions against the peaceful coast inhabitants of the enemy's country. For the bravery of his conduct and for the services he had rendered to his country, he was decorated with the cross of Louis. Though the honor of the decoration had pleased him, it could not guard him now against necessity, when he found himself at last without employment and without pay or other means of subsistence.

At first the captain had endeavored to effect his purpose by presenting petition after petition from his native town, St. Malo, to the minister of war, the minister of marine, the controller general Terray, and even to his majesty himself, Louis XV. On one pretext or another he was put off from time to time, till at last his petitions were left unnoticed. Auriac thought angrily: "If I am to effect little failings, and stand ready to defend; Always striving to discover some new virtue in our friend.

Burdened by some foul injustice,
Stung by slights that seldom fall,
Innocence is often wounded
By suspicion's fiery ball,
And the vail each day grows thicker through the scandal-bearer's tale.

Then beware of passing gossip;
Light as in the snow-flake's fall,
It will gather in its passage
Till the drift is huge and tall.
So when speaking of a neighbor say good things or none at all.

Our Story Teller.

For the Maine Farmer.

THE LAST RESORT.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY H. M. ESTABROOKE.

I.

After the Peace of Paris in 1763, by which the French Kingdom lost its North American possessions and two wars, one on the sea and in the North American colonies against England, and the other in Germany against Prussia and Hanover—the French army and the fleet suffered a considerable reduction. Many regiments were disbanded, a number of war vessels were broken up, and the officers mustered out of service.

The latter, indeed, had just claims to half pay or its equivalent, yet it was difficult to obtain this; for after two long and unfortunate wars the finances were in a wretched condition. The burden of debt, already enormous, grew greater each day through the mad extravagance of Louis XV. and Poupadour. The controller general of finance—to which high position the unscrupulous Terray had attained—had no little difficulty in raising the immense sums required for the "little pleasures" of the king, as his debaucheries were called. It was an age of corruption and depravity in France. To supply the extravagancies of the court, the people were kept in want of the common necessities of life.

Among the discharged officers were some who by family connections or through distinguished acquaintances succeeded in getting their claims acknowledged. But there were many others who, in spite of every effort, could not do this—men who had grown old and gray in the camp and on the sea, and were now poor, because, though in the royal service, they had scorned to enrich themselves, as many had done, at the expense of honor.

To this class belonged the Chevalier Auriac of St. Malo, who as captain of the frigate *Alcides* had done valiant service in the American waters against the English from whom he had received a severe wound. He had lost his own little fortune in this service, and had gained no booty in the war; for he had maintained strict discipline on his vessel at all times, and engaged in no plundering expeditions against the peaceful coast inhabitants of the enemy's country. For the bravery of his conduct and for the services he had rendered to his country, he was decorated with the cross of Louis. Though the honor of the decoration had pleased him, it could not guard him now against necessity, when he found himself at last without employment and without pay or other means of subsistence.

At first the captain had endeavored to effect his purpose by presenting petition after petition from his native town, St. Malo, to the minister of war, the minister of marine, the controller general Terray, and even to his majesty himself, Louis XV. On one pretext or another he was put off from time to time, till at last his petitions were left unnoticed. Auriac thought angrily: "If I am to effect, anything before want and anxiety hurry me into the grave, I must hasten to Versailles, in order to plead in person with these negligent officers, and to explain my necessities to an ungrateful king." And at the beginning of the year 1764 he set out for the court, where, at the expiration of six months he found his case no farther advanced than it was when he left St. Malo.

He had stated his case fully to the ministry. They gave him fair promises and nothing else. When, at length, he became more and more impatient, every door was closed against him. He sought, but in vain, to obtain an audience with the king. It was impossible for the honest old seaman to force his way through the throng of courtiers and sycophants which surrounded the king like a Chinese wall.

Auriac lived at Versailles in the rue St. Pierre with a pastry baker, named Robinet, an honest townsman, who regarded his lodger with the greatest reverence.

It was an unspeakable pleasure for Robinet to hear the captain narrate some of the experiences of his active life; how he had helped to wrest Minorca from the power of England, and to defend his native town, St. Malo, from the same enemy; how he had fought in Canada and on the coast of Barbary, at Cape Breton and in the Bay of Quiberon, as also in the West Indian waters at Martinique, at Dominica and St. Vincent, and in many other parts of the ocean. The narrator had not always the good fortune to escape from these combats with a whole skin; but though covered with wounds and battered with gunpowder, he never gave up his command. These interesting tales, full of the smoke of battle and the thunder of cannon, enchanted the honest pastry baker, though they caused him many a shudder. He looked upon Captain Auriac as the greatest naval hero in the French kingdom, and it was incomprehensible to him that the government should refuse to recognize his just claims.

"By my soul, captain," said he one day, "if it all depended on me, I would make you chief admiral of the kingdom. But alas! I am not king."

"Unfortunately you are not, my dear Robinet," replied Auriac sorrowfully. "Faithful service is shamefully under-valued in these days. For clowns and dunces there is money enough, but the veteran finds the coffers empty. What does it avail me now that I have risked my life for my country in a hundred battles? No one gives it a thought. If I were in your business, my dear Robinet, I should invent a new form of pastry and thus make my fortune at court."

"Ah! Captain, you must not lose courage. 'He who is patient will at last succeed,' says an old proverb. Be always ready for a fresh encounter now, as you were on the deck of your ship."

"Ah! Robinet, when I was on the *Alcides* the conditions were very different. Then victory hovered me on through the smoke of gunpowder. But in this wretched business I lose courage.

Besides the pastry baker, Auriac had another friend at Versailles.

It was an old comrade, the Baron de Latour, formerly colonel of a West Indian regiment, who had also come to court in order to push certain claims in person. He had been more fortunate than the discharged naval captain, and could assist him now and then with a small loan.

At the moment when the captain was wearing his gloomiest look, the baron entered the room.

"My dear captain, have your affairs yet taken a favorable turn?" he asked.

"No," replied Auriac. "I am worse off than ever. My money is nearly gone. I cannot even pay honest Robinet for my board during the last quarter, nor can I yet repay your loan."

"I did not come for that, comrade. I am ready to help you again so long as I have a sou left."

"Ah, Monsieur le Baron! cried the baker wiping his eyes, "you have a heart of gold. And my heart is no mill-stone, Captain, I beg you to give yourself no uneasiness on my account. I will gladly trust you a year, two years, ten years if necessary. Thank God! my business is prosperous, and I have no need to be an exacting creditor."

"You are the most honest baker whom I know," said Latour. "Wherefore you may reckon on my custom."

"I humbly thank you, Monsieur le Baron."

"Yes, Robinet is an honest fellow," mused the captain. "A good baker, a good citizen who knows his care, and who is able to lay by something from year to year. And what am I? A man tossed about by the storms of life, without family or friends, who has never yet found an anchoring ground, and where the government for which he has fought now knows it not. Hitherto, I wish I were an honest baker like master Robinet, and that I had never been anything else."

The baron burst into hearty laughter.

"Listen, do you find anything laughable in my situation?"

"God forbid! No my friend, I am laughing at an original idea which has just come into my head."

"What idea?"

"That you change yourself into a pastry baker in order to attain your purpose."

"Speak plainly."

"It must succeed. It cannot fail. I remember to have read a story of the Marquis de Mouy, who, some eighty years before, in the time of glorious but ungrateful Louis XIV., made use of a similar stratagem and brilliantly succeeded."

"De Mouy? I have heard of him. He was a veteran officer who, like myself, could not get his claims recognized.

"Till he thought of a brilliant idea."

"What is the story? He applied for a pension and also for permission to hunt in the royal forest of Fontainbleau near which he lived, did he not?"

"Yes. They granted him the pension, but they withheld the permission to hunt, although he besieged the king with petitions."

"Just as I have done."

"They nick-named him the Grumbler."

"That is what they call me."

"Then he effected by stratagem what he could not by petition. He dressed his servant as a wild beast, sewing him up in a wolf's skin, and fastening an enormous pair of stag's horns upon his head. Then with a hunting whip in his hand he drove this *waldteufel* before him into the forest of Fontainbleau on a fine day when the king and his courtiers were hunting. The strange beast was soon captured and taken as a curiosity to his majesty, before whom Mouy soon also appeared in order to claim his servant, and to explain that he had been driven to this expedient in order to satisfy his passion for hunting, because he was too poor to rent a park. and the chief forester would not permit him to hunt in the royal forest. Louis XIV. and his courtiers laughed at first over the ludicrousness of the idea; the beaming countenance that he had not treated the veteran justly, the king granted him a generous pension and the privilege of hunting in the royal preserves 'to his heart's content."

"And you mean that I shall become a pastry baker?"

"I do. As such you will make your fortune. You will go into Versailles in full uniform with the cross of Louis on your breast, carrying a large basket of pastry which you will publicly offer for sale. Then will be a silent reproach to the king and his ministers, a reproach that will speak plainer than words. 'Look, here is an old soldier, who has fought on many a battlefield, and is obliged to sell pastry at the king's court!'"

"Bravo!" cried the captain. "The idea is excellent. The revenge of the thing will be worth something if I gain nothing else. Yes. I will become a pastry seller, and hawk my wares about the palace grounds. I will have a great placard fastened to my basket, which shall tell the whole story."

"My dear sir," cried Robinet, much alarmed, "reflect well on what you are about to do. If his majesty and his ministers take offence, what then?"

"Parbleu!" said Auriac coolly. "if they put me in the Bastile they will make the scandal greater. I do not fear that danger."

"Nor do I," said the colonel, "for the cost of a state prisoner confined in the Bastile is about nine livres daily, and your pension claim is less than that.

"To-morrow I will begin business. Master Robinet, you will procure me a suitable basket, which I can support by a strap about my neck, and fill it with tempting pastry. I will do you no discredit."

"Your orders shall be obeyed," said the baker. "If you do not succeed it shall be no fault of mine. I will furnish you with pastry so delicate that even the court baker himself cannot surpass it."

II.

On the next day the inhabitants of Versailles witnessed a strange sight.

An old man, dressed in the uniform of a naval officer and decorated with a golden cross on a red ribbon, was walking the streets as a pastry seller.

On his basket, which he carried by a strap about his neck, was a placard bearing the following inscription:

"Pies sold for three sous apiece by an old naval captain, who has fought many a battle for his country, and who was wounded at Minorca, Cape Breton, and in the Bay of Quiberon."

This appeal to the public was not without effect. Auriac found numerous customers. In the course of the forenoon he sold out his stock in trade three times, to the great delight of Robinet.

"The business is prospering," said the baker, laughing.

"Famously," replied the captain, as he left the shop for the fourth time with a well filled basket.

He sold his pastry with such a dignified, military air, that neither the buyers nor the bystanders ventured to make sport of him. Indeed, people regarded him with as much sympathy as astonishment.

For that day the pastry-selling captain was almost the sole topic of conversation. On the next the report spread to Paris and the newspapers took up the theme.

Yet the king had not heard of the occurrence. Little confidents were ashamed, perhaps, to tell him. They guessed correctly that such intelligence would not be very pleasing to the monarch.

At midday Auriac went with his basket straight to the palace.

There he was met by two men who spoke to him attentively.

One was a tall, thin gentleman, dressed in black clothing, whose countenance wore a mingled expression of intelligence and haughtiness. The other was a gaily dressed young coxcomb, evidently the servant of the former.

"Ladies!" cried the man in black, in very good French, though with a slight English accent.

"Monsieur?" replied the servant.

"What do I see here? Is it a delusion, or is it a reality?"

"Ah, monsieur, you are not deceived. You see an old chevalier selling pastry in the streets. I am shocked, monsieur, and I tremble with humiliation; for I was once a drummer in the king's army, and I value military honor."

"Marvelous!" said the stranger to the captain, "please give my servant a half dozen of your pies, that he may take them to my hotel. Here are eighteen sous."

"Impossible!" muttered the captain. "This is more than I bargained for. This stranger is evidently an Englishman, an enemy who will rejoice to see how miserable we are. That must not be. My patriotism will not permit it. I will show myself as proud as he," and with a curt voice, he handed over the pies and pocketed the money.

"How does it happen that a captain of the French navy is selling pies? Truly such a sight gives a shock to one's feelings," said the stranger almost involuntarily.

"I am selling pastry, Sir Englishman, because it pleases me to do so."

"I cannot believe it. Your placard tells another story."

"Parbleu!" muttered the captain. "I had forgotten that."

"One would not see such a sight as this in England. The English people provide for their brave soldiers more generously."

"Hem!" growled Auriac, "these cursed Englishmen may indeed have more money.

"Your country shall be obeyed," said the baker. "If you do not succeed it shall be no fault of mine. I will furnish you with pastry so delicate that even the court baker himself cannot surpass it."

III.

Two days later the king held a council of state at which he himself presided. This did not happen very often, for Louis XV. generally deputed his minister of ministers instead of grave public business. As was usual when he presided, affairs were dispatched as rapidly as possible.

There were present at this council the Duke de Choiseul, Terray, Sartines, the minister of police, and other dignitaries of the kingdom.

At the end of an hour the council rose, and the king, turning to Choiseul with a sigh of relief, asked: "Now, my dear duke, what news?"

"Sire," returned Choiseul, "I received the day before yesterday an interesting visit from an Englishman who—half enthusiastic, half wag—is a kind of modern Rabelais, the reverend Lawrence Sterne, author of "Tristam Shandy."

"I do not know him," said the king shaking his head. "I have never heard of him."

"Yet you should know your subjects, sire. It is true, a claim upon our government; but it has not at present the means to assist me. Our king is a generous prince, but he cannot reward everybody, and it is my misfortune to be among the neglected. I bear my poverty like a philosopher, as you see. I esteem it no disgrace to sell pies in order to earn my living."

"You are right, captain, I thank you for your explanation."

And the stranger withdrew.

"A curse on the luck!" said Auriac angrily. "It is unfortunate enough that this relative Englishman has seen me. He will report in London that in France chevaliers and discharged officers are obliged to sell pastry to keep themselves from starving."

In the meanwhile the stranger went on towards the palace with a thoughtful look on his face.

"This chevalier is good, very good. He is sure to create a sensation in all Europe. A most remarkable figure. He will form a brilliant chapter in my 'Sentimental Journey.'"

As the reader probably has already guessed, the traveler was no less a person than Laurence Sterne, prebendary of York, and at that time the most celebrated wit and humorist in England.

He was making a journey through Italy and France, in order to collect materials for his celebrated "Sentimental Journey through France and Italy," which he published in London in 1765 under the pseudonym of "Yorick."

Such a striking figure as that of a chevalier selling pies would not escape his notice.

Among Sterne's admirers was the Duke de Choiseul, prime minister and leading statesman of the French kingdom, and it was to pay him a visit that Sterne was now so fortunate.

Choiseul, a very accomplished minister, to whom the English language and literature were familiar, and who knew and valued Sterne's works, received the wit with great attention and soon invited him to dine with him.

III.

"You are the most honest baker whom I know," said Latour. "Therefore you may reckon on my custom."

"I humbly thank you, Monsieur le Baron."

"Yes, Robinet is an honest fellow," mused the captain. "A good baker, a good citizen who knows his care, and who is able to lay by something from year to year. And what am I? A man tossed about by the storms of life, without family or friends, who has never yet found an anchoring ground, and where the government for which he has fought now knows it not. Hitherto, I wish I were an honest baker like master Robinet, and that I had never been anything else."

The baron burst into hearty laughter.

"Listen, do you find anything laughable in my situation?"

"God forbid! No my friend, I am laughing at an original idea which has just come into my head."

"What idea?"

"That you change yourself into a pastry baker in order to attain your purpose."

"Speak plainly."

"It must succeed. It cannot fail. I remember to have read a story of the Mar-

Young Folks' Column.

Whose Scissors Did It?

'Twas winter, and gay Jack Frost had flung
His sparkling jewels on the fields of snow,
While one day he his pencil took
From the edge of the roof, in an icy bow.

My little girl looked across the way,
At the flowers fringed which was hanging there;
And then in soft tones I heard her say,
"I wonder who hanged that house's hair?"

For the Young Folks' Column.

Mr. Editor: My father has taken the *Farmer* for about 30 years, and we like it very much; we could not do without it; but I have never written before for any paper. I went to school this winter; we had a nice school. The teacher's name was Miss Helen H. Hume. She was a good teacher and all the scholars liked her very much, and I think she was the only one that was not late or missed a day. I left off at the head of the spelli g class the most times. We had 30 scholars. I am 14 years old. Mr. John Burns, an aged man of this town, lost his house on Wednesday night, 20th inst., by fire, and Mr. Burns and Wilson Webber's daughter, aged 11 years, perished in the flames. Mrs. Burns and her daughter Sarah, and daughter-in-law and her two children, barely escaped. Sarah was quite badly burned. Yours truly,

ALICE R. HUNTINGTON.

Bridgewater, Me., Feb. 24.

For the Young Folks' Column.

Little sisters of the young folks' column: I have read your letters with much interest. My papa does not take the *Maine Farmer* (I wish he did) but I often read it at one of the neighbor's, where my sister and I go to take care of a baby. Her name is Ethel Mae. She has large blue eyes and the sweetest little thing you ever saw. I have two sisters; Ida is sixteen years old, Lena eight, Leon three, and I am ten years old. We have a little kitty; it is gray and black striped like a zebra, so we call him zebra. If this is printed I may have courage to write again and tell you about my school, and how my sisters and I amuse ourselves.

ALICE MAE COLEMAN.

Vassalboro', Maine.

What a Child Can Do.

"Pa, I have signed the pledge," said a little boy to his father, on coming home one evening; "will you help me keep it?"

"Certainly," said the father.

"Well, I have brought a copy of the the pledge; will you sign it, papa?"

"Nonsense, nonsense, my child! What could I do when my brother-officers called"—the father had been in the army—"if I was a teetotaler?"

"But do try, papa."

"Put, tut! why, you are quite a little radical."

"Well, you won't ask me to pass the bottle, papa?"

"You are quite a fanatic, my child; but I promise not to ask you to touch it."

Some weeks after that, two officers called to spend the evening.

"What have you to drink?" said they.

"Have you any more of that prime Scotch ale?"

"No," said he; "I have not, but I shall get some. Here, Willie, run to the store, and tell them to send some bottles up."

The boy stood before his father respectfully, but did not go.

"Come, Willie; why, what's the matter? Come, run right off." He went, but came back presently without any bottle.

"Where's the ale, Willie?"

"I asked them for it at the store, and they put it upon the counter, but I could not touch it. O pa, pa! don't be angry; I told them to send it up, but I could not touch it myself!"

The father was deeply moved, and, turning to his brother-officers, he said:

"Gentlemen, do you hear that? You can do as you please. When the ale comes you may drink it; but not another drop shall drank in my house, and not another drop shall pass my lips. Willie, have you forgotten your pledge?"

"O pa! I have."

"Bring it, then."

And the boy was back with it in a moment. The father signed it and the little fellow clung fondly to his father's neck with delight. The ale came, but not one drank, and the bottles stood on the table untouched.

Children, sign the pledge, and ask your parents to help you keep it. Don't touch the bottle, and try to keep others from touching it.

How He Advanced.

A boy's first position in a commercial house is usually at the foot of the ladder; his duties are plain, his place is insignificant, and his salary is small. He begins to familiarize himself with the business, and, as he becomes more intelligent in regard to it, he is advanced to a more responsible place. His first duty, then, is to work. He must cultivate day by day habits of fidelity, accuracy, neatness, and despatch, and these qualities will tell in his favor as surely as the world revolves. Though he may work unnoticed and uncommended for months, such conduct always meets its reward.

I once knew a boy, says a correspondent of an exchange, who was clerk in a large dry goods store. He employed an entry clerk, shipping clerk, buyers, book-keepers, salesmen—eighty young men—besides a small army of porters, packers, and truckmen; and this boy of seventeen felt that amid such a crowd he was lost from notice, and that any efforts he might make would be quite unregarded. Nevertheless, he did his duty; every morning at eight o'clock, he was promptly in his place, and every power that he possessed was brought to bear upon that work. After he had been there a year, he had occasion to ask a week's leave of absence during the busy season. "That," was the response, "is an unusual request, and one which I do not know what inconvenient for us to grant; but for the purpose of showing you that we appreciate the efforts you have made since you have been with us, we take great pleasure in giving you the leave of absence for which you ask."

"I didn't think," said the boy, when he came home that night and related his success, "that they knew a thing about me, but it seems they have watched me ever since I have been with them."

They had, indeed, watched him, and selected him for advancement, for shortly after, he was promoted to a position of trust with appropriate increase of salary. It must be so, sooner or later, for there is always a demand for excellent work. A boy who means to build up for himself a successful business will find it a long and difficult task, even if he brings to bear efforts both of body and mind, but he who will do without doing his very best will find himself a loser in the race.

Tim's Kit.

It surprised the shiners and newsboys around the post-office the other day to see "Limpy Tim" come among them in a quiet way, and hear him say:

"Boys, I want to sell my kit. Here's two brushes, a bottle of blacking, a good stout box, and the outfit goes for two shillin's."

"Goin' away, Tim?" queried one.

"Not 'zactly, boys, but I want a quarter the awfulest kind just now."

"Goin' on 'skursion?" asked another.

"Not to day, but I must have a quarter."

One of the lads passed over the change and took the kit, and Tim walked straight to the counting-room of a daily paper, put down his money, and said:

"I guess I kin write if you give me a pencil."

With slow-moving fingers he wrote a death notice. It went into the paper almost as he wrote it, but you might not have seen it. He wrote:

DIED—Lital Ted—of scarlet fever; aged three yrs. Funeral to-morrow, guse up to Hevin; left wun brother.

"Was it your brother?" asked the cashier.

Tim tried to brace up, but he couldn't. The big tears came up, his chin quivered, and he pointed to the counter and gasped:

"I—didn't tell my kit to do it—but he did!"

He hurried away home, but the news went to the boys, and they gathered in a group and talked. Tim had not been home an hour before a barefooted boy left the bouquet of flowers, which had been purchased in the market by pennies contributed by the crowd of ragged but big-hearted boys. Did God ever make a heart which would not respond if the right chord was touched?

Carried Off by a Bear.

The Idaho *World* gives a very wonderful story of a child's adventure with a bear. At eighteen months old baby was one morning missed from the door-yard, where it had been playing. The mother, after searching some time, and not finding any trace of the child, aroused the neighbors. Several surmising that truth began searching the hills and valleys adjacent for tracks of a huge bear leading up the canyon, which they followed until dark. At dawn on the next day they again took up the trail from the spot left the night before, and about two o'clock a.m. found the baby curled up in a bunch of weeds and grass, sound asleep, with its tattered and torn dress thrown over its head, while close beside the sleeping child was the warm bed of a very large bear, which had died at the approach of the men. The child had not a scratch or injury, except a slight bruise on its mother's breast, although it had been carried by the bear over or four miles into the mountains, over rough places and through brush.

Alligator Hunting in Florida.

Since alligator hides have come into favor for the manufacture of slippers, ladies' purses and handkerchiefs, these animals have been slaughtered in greater numbers than ever by professional hunters, writes a correspondent of the New York Evening Post. These men generally hunt in couples, and remain in the wilderness from one to two weeks or four months, according to the luck they have. If they are successful, they earn from $1000 to $3000 in the season, each skin being worth from 60 cents to $1 or more according to its size.

These alligator hunters do not waste any time over the sentiment of sport, such as giving the animal a chance for its life, or shooting at a very close range, or risking their persons in an unusual way in the pursuit; they are after the dollars, not sport, hence they take every advantage they can of the reptile. They generally hunt at night, usually in a skiff or light boat, along the margins of a stream or lake. One man holds a lantern in the bow of a boat to attract the animals—they, like all wild animals, being readily lured toward a torch—and when they have come close enough the gun in hand, pours a volley of large shot into the eyes, killing in a moment, as the leaden pellets go direct to the brain.

The tipping of the boat or a sudden movement of the reptile may cause the hunter to miss the eyes and to send the missiles into the armored head or body, in which case the creature lashes the water into foam with its tail or boldly charges the skiff and either upsets it or breaks a piece out of the gunwale. This is the only danger the hunters have to encounter, as an alligator never attacks a man in the water unless the latter is bleeding freely or is too crippled to keep afloat.

I have known one of the brutes while suffering from the stings of a bullet to jump into the boat and send the hunters out of it in a hurry, but they soon recovered their scattered courage and killed their assailant by hammering its head with a hatchet. When it is badly injured, defending its nest of young, or is stopped on its way to water, the alligator inflates itself to twice its ordinary dimensions, hisses forth small clouds of a strong musky odor, and lashes the land or water furiously with its long and plastic tail. Should it strike a man on the leg with this powerful appendage in full swing, that man would be a cripple for life if a fancy, as a blow from an adult is powerful enough to shatter the tibia of a giant.

An authority on the alligators of Florida states that about 5000 adults and double that number of young are killed annually by the government hunters, which be supposed that the old gaters know all the weapons of professional hunters. It is supposed that the old gaters know all the would-be sportsmen who visit the State during the winter, and kindly post themselves conspicuously on the banks of streams and lakes to be fired at, so that the reputation of Florida as a field for the sport of the gun should not suffer. They are said to stand only five shots at a time from each individual, and to disappear in disgust when a steamer load of passengers opens fire on them simultaneously, and without giving any warning. They are even supposed to recognize the tourists who shoot at them regularly every season, and to greet them with a loud bellow of welcome, and a laugh of derision when their bullets go 200 yards or more wide of the mark.

Among the incessant war waged upon the saurians, they are still more numerous than farmers or stockraisers like, as they often make raids on wandering pigs and heedless dogs and fowls. Fork is supposed to be their special weakness, and the "razor-back" hogs of Florida evidently know this, as they keep a sharp lookout while drinking at pools frequented by their enemies. The pigs and dogs reciprocate the attachment of the alligators by eating fresh when they can obtain it, dogs becoming particularly fond of it after a while. Notwithstanding its somewhat musky odor, alligator steak or soup is quite palatable. Even the eggs are welcome tidbits to a hungry man. These are about the size of a goose-egg, and, like those of other reptiles, have a soft but very tough covering, which prevents them from being easily broken. I have eaten them, but I do not care for them if I can obtain fowl, and does not appeal so powerfully to the nostrils.

A world's fair and cotton centennial exposition, will open in New Orleans on December, 1884, and continue through the winter.

A man of straw—The reaper.

Cuticura A POSITIVE CURE for every form of SKIN & BLOOD DISEASE, PIMPLES to SCROFULA

TO CLEANSE THE SKIN, Scalp, and Blood of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Copper-Colored, Scorbutic, Inherited, and Contagious Humors, Blood Poisons, Ulcers, Abscesses, and Infantile Skin Troubles, use the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.

Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, Diaretic, and Aperient, expels disease germs from the blood and perspiration, and thus removes the cause CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, restores the Complexion. CUTICURA SOAP, and exquisite Skin Beautifier, and Toilet Requisite, is indispensable in treating skin diseases, and for rough, chapped, or greasy skin, blackheads, blotches, and baby humors. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the only infallible blood purifiers and skin beautifiers.

Chas. Houghton, Esq., lawyer, 28 State Street, Boston, reports a case of Salt Rheum under his observation for ten years, which covered the patient's body and limbs, and to which all known methods of treatment had been applied without benefit, which was completely cured solely by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, leaving a clean and healthy skin.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Siebblins, Hebbsville, Mass., write: Our little boy was covered by a disease which the doctors pronounced Scrofula, and since he was born, and now, Cuticura and Resolvent helped him much. We tried CUTICURA REMEDIES, which gradually cured him, until he is now as fair as any child.

Mrs. A. Carpenter, Henderson, N. Y., cured of Psoriasis or Leprosy of twenty years' standing, by CUTICURA REMEDIES. The most powerful cure on record. A description of scales fell from him daily. Physicians and his friends thought he must die. Cuticura seemed to bring life to him.

Mrs. S. E. Whipple, Decatur, Mich., writes that her face, head, and some parts of her body were covered with Eczema, accompanied with scales and sores. Suffered fearfully and tried everything. Cured permanently by the CUTICURA REMEDIES from a Skin Humor.

Sold by all druggists. CUTICURA, 50 cts.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cts. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

CATARRH

Sanford's Radical Cure,

The Great Balsamic Distillation of Witch-Hazel, American Pine, Canadian Fir, Marsh-Mallow, Eucalyptus, Stillingia, etc.,

For the immediate Relief and Permanent Cure of every form of Catarrh, from a simple Head Cold or Influenza to the Loss of Smell, Taste, and Hearing, Bronchitis, and Incipient Consumption. Relief in five minutes in any and every case. Nothing from Lt. Grateful, fragrant, wholesome. Cure begins from first application, and is rapid, radical, permanent, and never failing.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, forming a complete treatment, of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORP., BOSTON.

PAIN Collins' Voltaic Electric Plaster instantly relieves Nervous System and banishes Pain. A Perfect Electric Battery combined with a Potent Plaster. 25 cents. It annihilates Pain. Weak and Sore Backs, Lame Shoulders, strengthens Tired Muscles, prevents Disease, and does more in one day of the time than any other plaster in the world. Sold everywhere.

A Pretty Woman's Secret.

Fear of discovery, when she resorts to false hair and dyes to hide the ravages of constant anxiety to her. The very persons from whom she most desires to hide the waning of her charms are the ones most likely to make the discovery. But there is no reason why she should not regain and retain all the beauty of hair that was her pride in youth. Let her use AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and only will her hair appear more beautiful, but the scalp has become healthy, and the hair has ceased to fall out, and only will her hair appear more beautiful, but the scalp has been denuded; and locks that are turning gray, or have actually grown white, will return to their youthful color and brilliance of color. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR does it.

Hereditary Baldness.

GEORGE MAYER, *Platonia, Texas*, was bald at 35 years of age, as his ancestors had been for one generation before. One bottle of HAIR VIGOR started a growth of soft, downy hair, and over his scalp, which will soon become thick, long, and vigorous.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

is *not a dye*, but, by healthful stimulation of the roots and color glands, speedily restores to the original color hair that is turning gray.

MRS. CATHERINE DEARBORN, *Point of Rocks, Md.*, had her hair suddenly blanched by fright, during the late civil war. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR restored it to its natural color, and made it softer, glossier, and more abundant than it had been before.

Scalp Diseases

Which cause dryness, brittleness, and falling of the hair, dandruff, itching, and annoying sores, are speedily cured by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It cured HERBERT BOYD, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, of inoleterate Scaling of the Scalp; Mrs. A. E. Hopkins, *Occoquan, Va.*, of Scald Head; Miss L. D. Bedloe, *Burlington, Vt.*, of *Lepra*; and Mr. Joseph Dunbar, *Lorenzo, Texas*, of Tetter Sores. Prof. Thomas B. Bedloe, *Burlington, Vt.*, of Scalp Disease and Dandruff: "Rapidity of the roots of the hair, which, if neglected, may result in incurable baldness, is really cured by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. As

A Toilet Luxury

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR has no equal. It is colorless, clearly, and perfectly odorless. Perfumed, and has the effect of making the hair soft, pliant, and glossy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

Horsford's SELF-RAISING Bread Preparation.

Recommended BY PHYSICIANS.

It restores to the flour the nutritious and strength-giving phosphates —THAT ARE— removed with the bran, AND WHICH ARE required by the system. No other Baking Powder or Yeast does this.

Out on the Prairie.

Concerning Something Better than Mrs. Toodles' Wheelbarrow—And the Reasons Why.

When a certain Commissary General complained to the Duke of Wellington that Sir Thomas Picton had deserted his post, the Duke replied:

"Why, what do he indeed go so far as that? Did he say he'd have us?"

"Yes, my lord."

"O ho, General Picton is just the man to keep his word. You'd better get the rations out of the way, then, or anything else up in time and make know when to be ready to start, for if Mr. Picton says he will be here, he will be here, and at sunrise and be ready to start the moment he is said to be 'just at the rise of the sun.'"

"If anything should happen, my dear, I will be so ready to have in the horses."

Being in the great wheat-sale drug house of Wilkins Hart, Hart, Hart, one day, Mr. G. H. Sherman, the photographer of the "Sherman Photo," was asked by a wooden man if he could sell him a dozen photographs of "love-to-not it is my family for two years, and I unhesitatingly pronounce it the best medicine we have ever used. If I ever need more I will use Parker's Tonic without it."

Called from the mass of remedies why Mr. Sherman was right, he good naturedly replied: "Because Prof. PARKER'S TONIC is distinctive, therapeutic; second, it invigorates, tones up, provides for a long strong drink; third, it cures Coughs and Colds by incitation the torpid organs into healthy action, and opening all the pores of the skin; fourth, it purifies the blood, invigorating Kidney, Liver and Lung diseases and Rheumatism; fifth, it

Sixth, it is pure in its nature, and it will always be found to be a good family medicine. Seventh, it is for nothing but good, and it is for nothing but good. Eighth, it is for nothing but good. Ninth, it is for nothing but good. Tenth, it is for nothing but good. Eleventh, it is for nothing but good. Twelfth, it is for nothing but good. Thirteenth, it is for nothing but good. Fourteenth, it is for nothing but good. Fifteenth, it is for nothing but good. Sixteenth, it is for nothing but good. Seventeenth, it is for nothing but good. Eighteenth, it is for nothing but good. Nineteenth, it is for nothing but good. Twentieth, it is for nothing but good. Twenty-first, it is for nothing but good. Twenty-second, it is for nothing but good. Twenty-third, it is for nothing but good. Twenty-fourth, it is for nothing but good. Twenty-fifth, it is for nothing but good. Twenty-sixth, it is for nothing but good. Twenty-seventh, it is for nothing but good. Twenty-eighth, it is for nothing but good. Twenty-ninth, it is for nothing but good. Thirtieth, it is for nothing but good. Thirty-first, it is for nothing but good. Thirty-second, it is for nothing but good. Thirty-third, it is for nothing but good. Thirty-fourth, it is for nothing but good. Thirty-fifth, it is for nothing but good. Thirty-sixth, it is for nothing but good. Thirty-seventh, it is for nothing but good. Thirty-eighth, it is for nothing but good. Thirty-ninth, it is for nothing but good. Fortieth, it is for nothing but good. Forty-first, it is for nothing but good. Forty-second, it is for nothing but good. Forty-third, it is for nothing but good. Forty-fourth, it is for nothing but good. Forty-fifth, it is for nothing but good. Forty-sixth, it is for nothing but good. Forty-seventh, it is for nothing but good. Forty-eighth, it is for nothing but good. Forty-ninth, it is for nothing but good. Fiftieth,